

# The Leader.

"The one idea which History exhibits as evermore developing itself into greater distinctness is the Idea of Humanity—the noble endeavour to throw down all the barriers erected between men by prejudice and one-sided views; and by setting aside the distinctions of Religion, Country, and Colour, to treat the whole Human race as one brotherhood, having one great object—the free development of our spiritual nature."—HUMBOLDT'S COSMOS.

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## News of the Week.

"No House" on Tuesday was the passive declaration of the Faithful Commons on Mr. Hume's Lesser Charter—no House, even Mr. Hume himself being absent when the Speaker went to prayers! The fact tells in two ways. It is true that Mr. Hume was engaged in a most useful public inquiry on army expenditure; true that he might rely on the good faith of others to make a House for him, —in spite of an old experience in Parliamentary faith; true that the committee rooms are at an inconvenient distance from "the House"; but those circumstances do not explain away the one broad fact, that the Financial Reformers neglected to secure a House for Mr. Hume's motion. They must know how long it takes to traverse the lobbies, and could surely have timed themselves more accurately for the race; yet, of the twenty-one ready to accompany Mr. Speaker in his devotions, only six were of the Radical party! One cannot suppose, therefore, that that party held Mr. Hume's motion to be of paramount importance? On the other hand, it is evident that the other parties in the House neither desired nor feared the motion; they mustered not either to hear, to support, or oppose it. Probably, said Sir George Grey, because they expected no practical result, and Lord John had given notice of a measure for next session: if that is true, Mr. Hume's Charter already is ranked by the House below the shadow of a promise from Lord John! The Lesser-Chartists within the walls are an object neither of trust nor of alarm; they are of no account. We have already expressed our opinion why that is so,—because they purposely keep short of measures which would have the support of the People; they choose to stick to class-legislation, and are positively afraid to propose anything which would be national. This is the reason why Mr. Hume's Lesser Charter is among the "annual motions"; why the idea that any Reformer of that school should be "sent for," to put his opinions into practice, is still a joke.

The Government makes such progress with its Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, as is to be expected from the past. Monday's debate was a lengthened squabble, in which Mr. Moore stood out for the Irish members on technical ground; the independent, and especially the Peelite members, kept the higher ground of fair open argument; and Ministers shuffled between obstinacy and concession; agreeing to adjourn the committee till Thursday night, then again to adjourn, in pure helplessness.

Lady Arundell of Wardour's letter, we would believe, was not without effect: the Commons had awakened to a full sense of the indecency involved in Mr. Spooner's or Mr. Lacy's "Religious Houses Bill"; he was urged to withdraw it even by Lord Ashley; Mr. Hume advised the Roman Catholic

[TOWN EDITION.]

Members not to reply to his trivial gossip and scandalmongering about conventual enormities, of which he avowedly had no proof; Lord Arundel and Surrey did abstain from a counterstatement, as a superfluous extension of a debate which was in itself a public nuisance: and the bill was thrown out by a good majority. The numbers, 123 to 92, are not great; but it must be remembered how much coercion any such appeal as an anti-Papal measure exercises over the average Member mind.

Lord John Russell has reappeared on the old arena of the British and Foreign School Society, at its annual meeting; apparently to defend that arena, not long since the advanced-post of Liberal popular education, against the still more advanced competition of the Public School Association. Lord John, alluding to the old orthodox National, and the new heterodox Public School parties, made good use of the popular predilection for a "middle course," and rested confidently on the plea that the public will not be content without "a religious element" in education, excluded, he said, by the Public School Association. The religious element is not excluded by the Public School Association; it is distinctly provided: only it is kept separate, so that diversities in religious opinion may not interfere with the unity desirable in the matter of practical education. But Lord John is not a very formidable antagonist out of the arena to which he was trained—the House of Commons.

The banquet of the Sanitary Association we accept as a sign that that body is prepared to reinvigorate its activity, in order to drive forward the Government. The public has been somewhat mystified on this subject of Sanitary Reform. It was supposed, when Government consented to establish the Board of Health, that a machinery had been made to realize sanitary reform, and, therefore, it was presumed that we should have sanitary reform: but a power-loom factory is not cotton cloth, a Board of Health is not Sanitary practice, as the public has learned. It asks why we have no cotton from the new factory—only bills of parcels, or samples. Is the Board incapable, or is it in duress? From the revival of the Sanitary Association, we infer that the establishment of that Board was one of the hollow "concessions" with which a feeble Government chokes off troublesome movements; and also, that the movement will revive a healthy troublesomeness.

A healthy troublesomeness also is set going by the Chartist meeting in John-street, to demand the liberation of Kossuth, which our Government could have for the asking, if it supported Turkey with its own favourite auxiliary, "pressure from without." Read Kossuth's address, in another page.

The Times has been hoaxed by its "own correspondent," omniscient purveyor of Parisian news: this is, perhaps, in some sense, the most remarkable event of the week. On Wednesday a packet reached Printing-house-square, from Paris, marked "immediate." It contained what

purported to be a "Message from Mazzini to the Central Committee in London." A second edition gave that newest news to the public. Enormous excitement! But some persons, not unfamiliar with Mazzini's style and ideas, marvelled much at the missive; and some few knew the hoax, without waiting to read the simple note from Signor Mazzini, informing the Editor of the Times that the "message" was nothing but a forgery.

The party of "fusion" and the party of "revision" are each assuming a definite shape in France. Strenuous efforts are made, endless intrigues woven, and a world of correspondence kept up between Claremont and Paris and the Count de Chambord. As of old, these senile statesmen ignore the People; and forget that the army may, nay, most likely will, defend the Republic if ever it be endangered. The monarchical and imperial factions desire the downfall of the Republic; and they believe in the probability of what they desire. But the declaration of the *Constitutionnel* in favour of a return to universal suffrage, has given them a blow from which they will not soon recover. Dr. Véron is the reputed friend of Louis Bonaparte, and Dr. Véron commands the *Constitutionnel*, the organ of the liberal middle class. Opposed to this, we must place the telegraphic despatch from Léon Faucher to the Prefect of the Landes, in which he makes the maintenance of the law of the 31st of May the test of fitness for election. This double policy—"official and official"—is odd, but not new: "two faces under one hood" is a proverb as old as ambitious rulers and unscrupulous statesmanship.

Meanwhile Cavaignac is forming a party, and it appears not at all improbable that M. Thiers will join it, through the intervention of General Lamoricière. The intention ascribed to the Bonapartists is, to revise the Constitution early in June; and to repeal the standing order of the Assembly—which makes the lapse of six months necessary before a rejected motion can be again moved; so reducing the time to one month. The object of this appears to be, that they may bring on the revision motion once a month, divide the minority, and carry the revision about September. Now what is all this manoeuvring but, in effect, a serious impediment in the way of returning confidence? One advantage, however, will arise to the republican party. The formation of Bonapartist and Guizotian committees authorizes the formation of Republican committees for the repeal of the law of the 31st of May; and the Republicans are much more active than their opponents.

Duke Saldanha is now the undisputed and virtual sovereign of Portugal. Count de Thomar landed in England on Thursday. The Queen thinks of abdicating in favour of her son. And, as if this were not startling enough, it is said that Don José Passos, renowned as chief of the "plucky" Oporto Junta, in 1847, is to be the President of the Council. Not the least instructive portion of

these romantic doings is the wholesale desertion of the troops, who left the King at Coimbra with scarcely a guard.

The people of the United States are the victims of two sentiments, of both of which the brigands and vagabonds of the United States take advantage. The south desires additions of slave territory, and the whole union desires additions of territory in any shape. The brigands of the south have long had their covetous eye fixed on Cuba, and they have taken advantage of popular feeling in favour of aggrandisement to assist their blackguard designs, hoping that that feeling will be strong enough to nullify the repressive action of the Federal Government. They seem to have made a slight miscalculation. Egregiously defeated under Lopez last year, they have been arrested this time by the simple intervention of the United States marshal. This display of firmness is honourable to the Government. The only justifiable ground of annexation clearly is that there should be an indisputable and indisputably expressed desire on the part of the state to be annexed. It is not at all clear that such a desire exists among the Cubans.

#### PARLIAMENT OF THE WEEK.

The discovery of an alleged irregularity in the proceedings with regard to the Papal Aggression Bill threatened at one time to quash the whole affair on Monday evening. The order of the day having been read for going into committee on the bill, Mr. Moore, the member for Mayo, called the attention of the House to the fact that the measure had been introduced without the preliminary sanction of a committee. Now, according to a standing order, it was provided that "No bill relating to religion, or the alteration of the laws regarding religion, be brought into the House until the proposition shall have been considered in a committee of the whole House, and agreed to." After arguing at some length that the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill related to religious matters, and that it, therefore, clearly fell within the scope of the standing order, Mr. Moore concluded by moving that the standing order to which he had referred be read, and that the order for the committee on the Ecclesiastical Titles Assumption Bill be discharged. Sir GEORGE GREY, in opposing the motion, contended that the opponents of the bill would have gained nothing, although the course advocated by Mr. Moore had been taken. Lord JOHN RUSSELL had stated the provisions of his intended measure quite as minutely before introducing it, as he would have done in a committee of the whole House. The question of form had, however, not been overlooked by Government. The opinion of the Speaker had been taken, and his decision sanctioned the course pursued by Ministers in the matter. He had no doubt that the Speaker, after listening to the arguments of Mr. Moore, would again favour the House with his opinion. The SPEAKER said he adhered to the opinion he had previously given. He still thought that the bill belonged to that class of measures which did not require to be considered in a committee of the whole House. At the same time he admitted that the precedents were very various. Mr. ROXBURGH supported the amendment. Mr. GIMSON suggested that the point should be referred to a select committee to search for precedents. Having made a motion to that effect, which was seconded by Mr. GRATTAN, the SPEAKER explained that the motion before the House was, that he should leave the chair. That question must be settled first. Mr. REYNOLDS moved the adjournment; upon which the discussion relating to Mr. Moore's amendment was resumed. Mr. KNOX and Mr. GLADSTONE were both of opinion that the bill related to religion, and was therefore affected by the standing order. The SOLICITOR-GENERAL contended that the standing order must be understood as referring merely to matters connected with the faith and doctrine of the Established Church, and not to matters of ecclesiastical arrangement or jurisdiction. Lord JOHN RUSSELL took the same view. He could see no reason for referring the point to a select committee. Mr. BRIGHT thought, if any doubt existed on the matter, that the Roman Catholics should have the benefit of that doubt. Several divisions then took place on the question whether the House should adjourn, and these having been lost by large majorities, the House once more began to discuss the threadbare question of the bill itself. Mr. MORGAN JOHN O'CONNELL resisted the principle in *Uimie*; for he foresaw that if they legislated in that direction against the Roman Catholics they might fairly be called upon to legislate in another direction against the religious party denominated Puseyites. But he might be asked if they were not to legislate, what were they to do? He would answer at once—do nothing. Mr. UNWORTH repeated a portion of his Friday evening's speech, in order to show that the Pope was not a free agent in what he had done, and that Lord John Russell had played into the Pope's hands, by the absurd course he had taken. Mr. KNOX made an eloquent speech against the bill, in

which he ridiculed the pretended alarm of Ministers at the proceedings of the Synod of Thurles, which were no way different from those of other religious synods, at various periods. He concluded his speech by asking the Liberals who supported Ministers to look to the harm they were doing to the Reform cause:—

"He would ask those gentlemen where would the question of parliamentary reform, or even the question of free trade be, if Roman Catholic emancipation had not been carried? But the members for Manchester, the honourable member for the West Riding, the veteran leader of parliamentary reform in that House, the most distinguished statesmen of the late Administration to a man were on their side, and that being so, they could well afford the sneers of the small body who sat around and behind the distinguished advocates of Free Trade. (Hear, hear.) The noble lord should have reflected before he introduced a measure of the kind, he should have hesitated long before he raised the fanatical spirit of religious animosity. (Hear, hear.) It might take a twenty years' struggle to get rid of the effect of that night's decision. (Hear, hear.) The result might be long delayed, as it was before, but he had no doubt that ultimately right and justice would be victorious. (Hear, hear.) But now the people of Ireland would never sheath their swords till they had deprived those who would oppress them of the power to do so. (Cheers.) They won the struggle before. The noble lord boasted of the part he took in that contest, and if he had not by this measure retracted all he had done, it was the proudest boast he could have made. (Hear, hear.) If the noble lord by means of a tyrannical majority succeeded in that House in striking down religious liberty, then they would go out of the house, and would never cease till they had re-established it. (Cheers.) They were not to be intimidated by a momentary defeat. (Hear.) They had borne centuries of persecution. Over the avenging and fanatic sword of Cromwell, the insidious treachery of the Stuarts, the exactions and confiscations—he used the term openly, plainly, and advisedly—in which the ancestors of the noble lord took a conspicuous part, they had triumphed, and would triumph again."

Lord JOHN RUSSELL replied at considerable length to Mr. Keogh, contending that the bill was a political measure, directed against a political encroachment. In conclusion, he said, "We will not suffer the name of religious liberty to be prostituted for the purpose of covering foreign aggressions." Mr. BRIGHT gave a clever abstract of the whole history of the Ministerial blunder from the letter to the Bishop of Durham down to the present state of the bill. He pointed out, in strong terms, the damage inflicted on Protestantism by the Ministerial alarmists:—

"He asked any gentleman there, not a Roman Catholic, what would be the effect of the recent proceedings on him if he were a member of that Church? Did that House suppose there was a Roman Catholic family in the empire, when assembled round the hearth, that did not entertain a greater respect for the Pope now than before these mischievous proceedings commenced? (Hear, hear.) And did it not stand to reason that the missionary agencies of that Church, scattered over the kingdom for the conversion of Protestants, would take fresh hope from the paroxysm of terror and alarm into which the Protestants of England had thrown themselves? (Hear, hear.) The apostles overthrew the pagan worship of Rome; Luther, single-handed, wrested whole empires from the Pope; whilst here was a Church endowed with millions, and having fifteen thousand learned clergymen for its guidance and control, thrown into a paroxysm of ludicrous terror, and all that by a Church which, in these realms, had not the thousandth part of the advantages possessed by its opponents. (Cheers.) He wished the noble lord had told the House where the gain lay."

When Mr. Bright sat down Mr. SCULLY moved the adjournment of the debate, which was negatived by 365 to 64. Lord JOHN RUSSELL said he thought they had as much discussion upon the bill as it required before going into committee, but as he did not wish to keep the House dividing all night, he would not oppose the adjournment of the debate till Thursday next.

Mr. Hume's motion on the subject of Parliamentary Reform was quashed on Tuesday for want of a House, there being only twenty-one members present at four o'clock. A short conversation took place on the subject on Wednesday, when Mr. HUME explained that he had been engaged on the Army, Navy, and Estimates Committee up to four o'clock on Tuesday, and although he made as much haste as he could, he had not been able to enter the House in time. He stated that Mr. Cobden had been engaged on the same committee. Mr. REYNOLDS said it was rather strange that there were not Reformers enough to make a House on a question of reform, and that there should always be a full spring tide of them when questions of religious liberty were concerned. He saw many reformers who were at that moment in the House taking shelter on Tuesday in the holes and corners of the House. They looked very much like drowned political rats in the lobbies and corridors of the House whilst the motion of the Nestor of reform was left to shift for itself. Mr. SHARMAN CRAWFORD could not help thinking that if the body of reformers in the House who had pledged themselves to this question had been in earnest they would have been prepared to come down in sufficient numbers to make a House on Tuesday.

The second reading of the bill to prevent the

forcible detention of females in religious houses was moved by Mr. LACY, who said his object was that all religious houses (Protestant included) in which ladies resided bound by monastic or religious vows should be registered, and that in all counties in which houses of this kind should be registered, six magistrates should be appointed at quarter sessions to visit such houses without notice, with power, if they found any lady there who wished to come out, to take her out. He had ascertained that there were fifty-three such houses in England and Wales, and that they were vastly on the increase, nineteen having been added within the last four years. If he showed that there was an occasional escape from such houses, he thought he might assume that there were persons within them who wanted to come out; and Mr. LACY detailed, amongst other incidents connected with these houses, the circumstances attending the alleged escape of two females from convents in England. He drew a similar inference from the necessary irksomeness of conventual restraints, and, admitting the inconvenience that might accompany the unexpected visits of magistrates, he still maintained that it was slight in comparison with the evil of allowing a person to pine unwillingly within the walls of a convent. Mr. HUME said the introduction of this bill showed the evil of allowing the Legislature to interfere with religion. He hoped that some member of the Government would oppose it. Sir GEORGE GREY said if Mr. Hume had moved a postponement of the bill for six months, he should have seconded it. He admitted that the question was an important one; nor could he deny that a dangerous amount of control was exercised in religious houses, but it was moral, not physical control, which was thus exercised, and no legislation could reach that. Mr. NEWDEGATE and Mr. PLUMPTRE both declared their intentions to vote in favour of the bill. Mr. R. PALMER and Mr. GRATTAN contended that no case for interference had been made out. Lord ASHLEY was of the same opinion, and therefore he advised the withdrawal of the bill, although he was fully of opinion that a very strong case might be made out. Several Protestant members declared their intention to vote for the bill unless Ministers pledged themselves to deal with the subject, which Sir GEORGE GREY declined to do. The Earl of ARUNDAL and SURREY moved that the bill be read that day six months; and after a little more discussion the bill was rejected by 123 against 91.

The Commons on Thursday were occupied nearly all the evening with the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill. Before the motion "that the Speaker do now leave the chair" was put, Mr. T. DUNCOMBE gave notice that he would move, as an amendment to Mr. Hume's motion, postponed to June 3, "That the House, at the earliest opportunity in the next session of Parliament, should take into its serious consideration the representation of the people, with a view to the extension of the elective franchise."

Mr. SCULLY resumed the debate on the Papal Bill. He declared that if the measure should be carried out it would do much to destroy the peace of Ireland; but if, on the other hand, it was intended that the bill should remain a dead letter and prove a mere sham, why pass it at all? Mr. CAMPBELL briefly supported the bill, which Mr. TRELAUNY opposed. He wished to support the Government as far as he could, but they had got into a wrong groove, and as long as they continued in it he could not support them. Mr. PHILIP HOWARD thought that the measure was an attempt to interfere between man and his Maker. The LORD ADVOCATE was then put up, and made a long weak speech, winding up with denying that the Scotch cared little about the measure. They had made no noise, certainly, but their old spirit was unabated.

Mr. REYNOLDS was glad "the voice from Scotland" had spoken.

"He had been accused of saying he would vote black white to get rid of this bill; he had not used the phrase. He would ask if those who went to their clubs and dined, and then came down to that House, could vote as they did without voting that black was white? (Hear, hear.) If the officials on the Treasury bench were asked how and why they voted as they did, their reply was that they could not help it; that they were labouring under a kind of trammel which other people could not understand. (A laugh.) Then, if they were asked why they did not get up in the House and speak against this oppression, their reply would be—I cannot speak—I am labouring under a disease peculiar to the Treasury benches, called lucrative taciturnity." (Great laughter.) This was pretty much the case with all those officials of the Treasury."

Mr. WHITESTONE, in a maiden speech, supported the bill whilst condemning the conduct of the Government, especially that of Lord Clarendon. The speech was decidedly of the Orange tint. Mr. LAWLESS moved, and Mr. MOORE seconded, the adjournment of the debate. The House then divided. The numbers were:—For the adjournment, 46; against, 359; majority, 313. Mr. R. M. Fox then moved the adjournment of the House, upon which Lord John Russell consented to the adjournment of the debate.

The House was counted out at a quarter to two. In the HOUSE OF LORDS no business of importance was transacted.



## The International Exhibition.

THE MANCHESTER MAN AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

MY DEAR SHUTTLEWORTH.—I have just returned from the great cosmopolitan bazaar, after spending a whole day in the building, and now sit down to write you a few lines regarding what I saw. I promised to give you a complete description of what seemed most remarkable in the whole Exhibition, but I was wrong to make any such promise, as you will at once perceive when you come to examine it yourself. As for describing the wonders of either one department or another in a single letter, the attempt would be absurd. All I can pretend to do is to note down a few of the impressions produced by the whole affair.

After passing through a pair of ornamental iron gates at the southern entrance, I found myself in the transept, of which I had heard so much without being able to form any adequate conception of its beauty and grandeur. Though not much of a connoisseur, I stood here a long time admiring the wonderful scene around me. But the day was rapidly passing, my time was limited, and I found that I could not afford to spend much of it in admiring beautiful statues and works of art. My present visit was chiefly to see what was useful, and with that object in view I at once turned my steps to the foreign department. I wished to examine the goods exhibited by France and Germany, our two most successful rivals in the manufacture of many kinds of textile fabrics. The French department will frighten many of our manufacturers, not so much, perhaps, from the superior excellence of the goods themselves as from the way in which they are displayed. The elegant mode in which the richly embroidered velvets, figured poplins, silk furniture stuffs, printed and figured Cashmere shawls, damasked gauze, printed mouselines de laine, and other productions of the loom, have been arranged by the manufacturers and merchants of Paris and Lyons, displays everything to the best possible advantage. Passing from France to Germany and the Zollverein States, I found less to admire in the display of showy goods, but quite as much to excite alarm among those of our manufacturers who depend upon the export trade. The beautiful broad and narrow cloths, and many other kinds of woollen and worsted goods, from Austria, Bohemia, Belgium and Moravia, seem quite equal to the best productions of Yorkshire and the west of England. Whether the continental manufacturer can afford to sell them as cheap as English goods of the same description is another question. I tried to obtain information on that point at several of the foreign stalls, but without success. The bearded gentlemen who kept watch over them seemed unwilling to advertise the prices of their goods; and this most untradesmanlike reserve I at once set down to their dread of English cheapness, which would naturally render them unwilling to assist in promoting any comparison of prices.

As I felt a little anxious to know what kind of exhibition the Americans had made in certain descriptions of cotton goods, I passed rapidly along to the south-east corner of the building, leaving on each side many an interesting region unexplored till another day. The United States part of the Exhibition is a complete failure in itself, though useful as a foil to some of the neighbouring districts. Jonathan has evidently exercised the same grasping disposition here, in asking for too much space, as he does at home with his Texas and Oregon annexations. One-fourth of the space devoted to the United States would easily have contained all that it has to exhibit. And yet I could not help fancying that, after all, whether intentional or not, there is something exceedingly characteristic of a young half-peopled country in the sparse distribution of goods throughout the extensive, but waste-looking, territory of Yankeeedom. Many of the articles they have sent are also singularly in keeping with that character. Huge bales of raw cotton, just as it arrives in Liverpool; samples of leaf tobacco; barrels of Genesee buckwheat and flour; maple sugar; heaps of Indian corn, on the stalk, in the ear, and after its conversion into hominy and corn meal;—these, along with a host of other farm products, filled one large section of the Union. In a neighbouring division I found a number of samples of manufactured goods, but nothing deserving of any special notice. It certainly is not from that quarter of the world that Lancashire and Yorkshire have anything to fear in the meantime. I must confess, however, that I felt considerably disappointed at the very poor display they have made; nor can they be well pleased themselves. I saw a good number of Americans in other parts of the Palace, but very few of them near their own territory. The truth is, that the manufacturers of the United States do not seem to have looked upon the Exhibition with much interest. Perhaps they took their notion of what it would be from the *New York Herald*, which lately tried to show that the whole affair was a complete humbug, devised by Prince Albert to make himself popular with the shopkeeping and lodging housekeeping interests of London.

While examining a sample of the most beautiful Sea Island cotton I ever saw; such a staple as would probably bring 3s. 6d. per pound, I was accosted by F. M., an old London friend, who, ever since he read "Mary Barton," has been trying all he can to understand Lancashire and the factory system. He had just entered the Palace, and it being his first visit, he was at a loss where to go in search of the greatest wonders. My advice was, that he should accompany me to the machinery, and accordingly, after a few inquiries, we found our way to Class 6, a portion of which has been fitted up as a spinning and weaving factory. The sudden change from the brilliant Palace, full of beautiful statuary, rare and costly greenhouse plants, sparkling fountains, rich drapery, and gorgeous furniture, to the bare walls, oleaginous odours, and incessant whirr of the homely-looking machine-room, had a most singular effect. Such a shock might well make any man thoughtful. Fancy yourself transported at once from the dress circle of her Majesty's Theatre, with which you are pretty familiar, to the carding-room in one of your own mills, and you will understand what I mean. I spent nearly two hours in this interesting region, first of all in explaining the machinery to F. M., and then in trying to make him understand what the daily life of a factory operative consists of, and wherein it chiefly differs from that of an ordinary artisan, or an agricultural labourer. In answer to his inquiry regarding the ordinary rate of wages, I rather startled him by stating, that many of our Lancashire operatives actually receive as high money wages in 1851, as they did in 1847 and 1848, when food was nearly 100 per cent. dearer than it is at present. But although I succeeded in putting him right on this point, I found it utterly hopeless to attempt to persuade him that the healthy-looking girls who attend the machinery in Hyde-park factory, are fair average samples, as far as regards health, of the women employed in the factories of Lancashire. In vain did I ask him to make a tour in the manufacturing districts and judge for himself. In spite of all that I had said about the rate of wages, and the excellent opportunity of saving money which an industrious well-educated family, in full employment, may now have, he persisted in asserting that the persons employed in such work, in so high a temperature, could not enjoy good health, under any possible circumstances, nor did he think it at all probable that many of them would ever acquire habits of thrift and economy in the expenditure of their large wages. I gave him a few instances which have come under my own observation, in order to show him what can be done by a good early education, and succeeded at last in making him promise to pay us a visit next autumn, in order that he may study the factory question on the spot, instead of taking his notions of it from books.

After parting with M.—I took a hasty survey of the textile manufactures of the United Kingdom, beginning with the beautiful illustration of cotton-spinning, in its various stages, from the raw material till it has been transformed into all kinds of cotton goods,—coarse rugs, ordinary printers' book muslins, and bobbin net. The most marvellous thing in this department is the specimen of what Mr. Houldsworth's men and machinery can do in the spinning of fine yarn. A few weeks ago we were told that they had succeeded in reaching 1400's, the greatest feat ever performed in that line. Since that time they have made several other attempts, and the result of their ingenuity is now seen here in two samples which surpass the finest yarn ever twined by the delicate fingers of the women of Dacca, from which the celebrated gossamer muslins of that region are fabricated. The one specimen is called 1800's and the other 2150's! What think you of that as a sample of what machinery and clever hands can do? If Houldsworth's 700's yarn sells for £30 per lb., what would a pound of 2150's sell for, supposing you could find a weaver able to convert it into cloth? Upon the whole, however, I must say that the cotton department forms a very insignificant part of the Exhibition, considering how large a place it fills in our export trade. But the importance of Lancashire is not measurable by the show of goods produced. Any Londoner looking at the rich and beautiful plain and figured silks in the Dublin department, the work of some 200 or 300 poplin weavers, will be far more struck with them, as a branch of our national industry, than with our plain array of T cloths, domestics, Madapollams, jaconets, and printed goods, which furnish employment and subsistence to more than a million of the population.

How many thousand thoughts crowded through my brain as I passed and repassed along the stately avenues and spacious galleries of that magnificent temple of industry! What a glorious school it must furnish for that aristocracy whom Carlyle describes as sitting idle aloft, "like living statues, like absurd Epicurus-gods, in pampered isolation, in exclusion from the glorious, fateful battle-field of this God's world!" Richard Kennedy, whom I met in one of the galleries, taking a careful inventory of the whole Exposition, in his usual accurate calculating style, had come to the conclusion that the wealth there collected could not be bought for less than £25,000,000.

"Only think of that," said he. "Translate those figures into Yankee currency, and you have 100,000,000 dollars worth of goods; or into French money, and it amounts to the startling sum of 637,000,000 francs." Now that is certainly a huge ransom; and yet we all know that much larger sums than that have been wasted by Government, without the slightest complaint on the part of the public, simply because few people can realize in their minds the real magnitude of the sums thrown away. At the very moment when I was listening to your friend Kennedy's calculations regarding the value of the Crystal Palace and its contents, I happened to see an old military officer contemplating the Koh-i-noor, a small bit of crystallized carbon, which is valued at £2,000,000, though not half so large as your thumb. The sight of that old man in his military costume, so much out of place in that peaceful congress, reminded me of the mountains of gold, or its equivalent, which have been wasted by war during the last hundred years; and I could not help thinking that Prince Albert, in devising the Industrial Exhibition, has been fighting under the banner of Richard Cobden rather than under that of Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington. I have long been, as you are aware, an ardent apostle of the peace doctrines, and I am consequently familiar with all that has been said about the monstrous waste of money caused by war. And yet, my dear Shuttleworth, after all that I have read and heard and spoken on that branch of the question, I feel as if I never had understood it at all till now. The truth is, that men are not much better than children in their use of figures. They talk glibly enough about millions and tens of millions sterling, but without ever attaching a single idea to what they say. There is nothing like a little acquaintance with real quantities for correcting this defect, and I would recommend a visit to the Crystal Palace as one of the best places in the world for enabling a man to substitute a knowledge of things for that barren knowledge of mere words, which is so common and so tiresome even in Manchester. But a truce to lecturing. What I wanted to say on this point simply is, that a single year of European war, such as we have witnessed during the present century, would cost as much for powder and scarlet cloth as would build some four or five Crystal Palaces, as large and as richly furnished as the one in Hyde Park.

There is a hint for honest, indefatigable, warm-hearted Joseph Crossfield, out of which he will be able to make something in his untiring crusade against the iniquities of the war system.

After seeing what the Exhibition really consists of, I feel more and more convinced that it will do much good to England. The real ocular demonstration of what foreigners can do in the various branches of human industry, will have more effect in stimulating our artisans, operatives, and manufacturers, to improvement in their several departments, than a whole army of lecturers and "able editors" can effect, by all their speeches and leading articles on the progress of foreign manufactures.

But I must bring this rambling letter to a close. I have many things yet to say regarding the Palace, its visitors, and the lessons we ought to learn from such a sight, but must reserve them till we meet,

I am, dear Shuttleworth,

Yours faithfully,

Tavistock Hotel, May 10, 1851.

T. B. W.

The Queen paid a visit to the Exhibition on Monday morning, and again on Wednesday. On the latter occasion the Queen, Prince Albert, and the Royal guests at the Palace, were at the building by nine o'clock. They remained for more than an hour, and were principally engaged in examining the objects on the north side of the nave in the British division, especially the "leather," "paper," and mineral manufactures, sections, and the Fine Arts Court.

It rained heavily during Monday afternoon, and so unfavourable was the state of the weather that one would have naturally expected to find the Crystal Palace half deserted. Public curiosity has, however, great perseverance when once fairly excited, and notwithstanding so formidable a drawback, £1600 was taken in 5s. payments at the door. The sale of season tickets also experienced a decline, but not so great as might have been expected, for nearly £750 was collected in this way—the average having for some days past considerably exceeded £800.

At a meeting of the Corporation of London, held in the Guildhall on Saturday, it was resolved that an entertainment or entertainments should be given to the distinguished foreigners who have visited the metropolis upon the occasion of the Great Exhibition of all Nations, and a committee was appointed to consider and report upon the most eligible means of accomplishing that object in the Guildhall. We are given to understand that the plan will be upon the most magnificent scale, and in every respect worthy of the Corporation and the remarkable occasion; and that, in the arrangements, it will not be forgotten that the first meeting to receive and carry out the magnificent project of Prince Albert took place at the residence of the chief magistrate.

The Clothworkers' Company, of which the Lord Mayor is a member, are about to invite a number of the most distinguished foreigners who are now in this country to a banquet at their hospitable board, on an early day. It is said that the other companies are preparing to show the spirit with which they can sus-

tain the character of the citizens of London for hospitality. There will be, it is supposed, a most strenuous rivalry.

It having been determined that on and after the 26th of this month the charge for admission into the Exhibition shall be reduced to one shilling for four days in the week, her Majesty's Commissioners have again had under their consideration the question of making arrangements for the accommodation of the working classes, who may be expected to arrive from the country for the purpose of visiting it. This subject has engaged the attention of the Commissioners from a very early period, and when, in July last, Mr. Alexander Redgrave, of the Home-office, was appointed for the special purpose of coöperating with Colonel Reid in obtaining such information and making such arrangements as might facilitate the visits of the labouring population to the Exhibition, he was particularly desired to consider the advisability of instituting a register of lodging and lodging-houses for the information of visitors arriving from the country. The general result of the inquiries which the Commissioners have made is, that it will be better for them to leave this matter to the exertions of visitors themselves, and to abstain from attempting to organize a system for their accommodation, as it appears that by doing so they would interfere with many praiseworthy undertakings of private individuals, by means of which it is now probable that their object will be more fully accomplished than it could be by any system of central action. The Commissioners have learnt with much satisfaction that in many cases very liberal arrangements have been made for the reception of persons coming from particular districts; where this is not the case, they recommend that mechanics about to visit the Exhibition should endeavour by mutual coöperation, and by arrangements made before leaving their homes, to obviate the inconvenience which might arise from their coming together in large numbers, without previously preparing for their accommodation.

The receipts for admission upon each day since the opening of the Exhibition to the public, independently of the receipts for the sale of season tickets, have been as follows:—

May 2nd, at £1 .....	£560 0 0
May 3rd, at £1 .....	482 0 0
May 5th, at 6s .....	1362 10 0
May 6th, at 6s .....	1458 10 0
May 7th, at 6s .....	1790 15 0
May 8th, at 6s .....	2018 0 0
May 9th, at 6s .....	1824 10 0
May 10th, at 6s .....	1843 15 0
May 12th, at 6s .....	1597 10 0
May 13th, at 6s .....	2200 0 0

Total.....£15,137 10 0

On Wednesday a large accession was made to the funds of the Commission, amounting altogether to upwards of £2500.

The entertainment to be given by the metropolitan to the foreign commissioners of the Great Exhibition will take place on Tuesday next. The Castle, at Richmond, has been engaged for the occasion. The noble chairman and commissioners will give a reception to their guests on the lawn, now in beautiful order, during which the band of the Second Regiment of Life Guards will perform some favourite selections. The scene will be further enlivened by a regatta immediately under the terrace, given by the commissioners, to enable their guests to witness one of our most national sports.

Herr von Viebahn, of the Zollverein, with a deputation of the commissioners from North Germany, had an audience of Prince Albert, on Monday, at twelve o'clock. Herr von George Viebahn, chief commissioner of the Zollverein, delivered an address to his Royal Highness of which the following is the substance:—The commissioners of Germany (Zollverein and North Germany) approach the Prince to thank him on their own account, and also on behalf of their different Governments, for the great and magnificent idea, which having been realised under the patronage of her Majesty the Queen, has now brought together the produce and inhabitants of the whole world in London. The Germans have answered the call of England nearly in every branch, and the Zollverein has sent 1563, and North Germany, 150; together 1713 exhibitors; and the produce, arts, &c., are before the world, and they are ready to begin commercial relations with every nation. It is on account of this, and also by the desire of their different Governments, especially considering his Royal Highness as a German, that the commissioners hasten to express their thanks, which all are proud to do, and hoping and wishing that the Exhibition will have a beneficial influence in the welfare of nations, most sincerely hoping it will be so, particularly for Germany. With wishes for the happiness of the Royal Family of England, and of his Royal Highness in particular, the commissioners hope for the general prosperity of all nations.

#### CONTINENTAL NEWS.

The party of the revision is actively operating upon the Parliamentary Clubs. The utmost efforts will be used to ensure a legal majority; and early in June, the Duke de Broglie, who has undertaken this important question, will move the revision.

The fusionists make no way compared with the revision party; but this is partly because the two ideas are not necessarily opposed. You may revise the constitution in a fusion sense—that is, abolish it, and this is certainly the aim of Guizotines.

Two facts come out very strongly in the news of the week. Dr. Véron, the editor of the *Constitutionnel*, wrote, signed, and published an article on Saturday, boldly advocating the repeal of the law of the 31st of May, which restricts the suffrage. The *Pays*, La Martine's paper, calls it, *le coup d'état du bon sens*;

the *National*, the *Presse*, and the *Sicde* equally applaud the course adopted by the *Constitutionnel*. Now, what is this conversion of a journal, hitherto one of the staunchest advocates of the policy of exclusiveness and resistance, supposed to mean? It means we are assured that the President is disposed to abrogate the law, and this meaning is based on the fact that Dr. Véron is a great man at the Elysée. But how much is that supposititious meaning worth when we read the following telegraphic despatch from the Minister of the Interior, Léon Faucher, directly antagonistic to the *Constitutionnel*—from Léon Faucher, really the Prime Minister of Louis Napoleon?—

"The Minister of the Interior to the Prefect of the Landes.

"In presence of the manoeuvres which the advanced opposition direct against the law of May 31, 1850, you are to declare, and to cause to be declared by the sub-prefects, that, in the opinion of the Government, the electors, friends of order, cannot, in consulting the interest of the country, give their votes to any candidate but one who is very decided to maintain the electoral law of the 31st May.

"N.B. The party of order supports unanimously General Darrieu, the only candidate who has declared in favour of maintaining the law of May."

Now the whole of this document is of immense importance at the present moment. There is an election for the Landes. The Minister of the Interior writes to the Prefect of the Landes, and points at a party in the state, in the first place, and recommends a candidate in the second; making approbation of the treacherous decision of the 31st of May, the watchword of the party of order. How can we reconcile this with the alleged withheld thoughts of the Elysée as interpreted by Dr. Véron? One thing only is clear, that at the Elysée they act two parts; that the policy of the Elysée is a Janus policy—one face, Dr. Véron, looking towards the restoration of Universal Suffrage; the other, Léon Faucher, looking towards Imperialism.

The accusation brought by Emile de Girardin against Generals Changarnier and Cavaignac, relative to the publication in the official journal of Algeria, of a false telegraphic despatch, has been in some sense met by a statement of M. Lacroix that the despatch was inserted by the mistake of an employé who was told to insert as a rumour from Marseilles what he put in the form of a despatch. By a curious coincidence, Emile de Girardin was arrested by Cavaignac on the very day the Algerian *Moniteur*, containing the despatch, reached Paris in June 1848. The other accusation has been disregarded by Changarnier, and what is more strange, by the newspapers. Only the *République* has noticed it, and while ridiculing the idea, warned Changarnier that he must refute it, if he would not have it stick to him. A proposition to impose a republic on England with 12,000 men, appears to the writer in the *République* nothing less than "supremely ridiculous."

The following extract from a private letter from Paris is an interesting comment on the regal conspiracy. It was written before the fête of the 4th of May by one who is well acquainted with the state of popular feeling:—

"I can write you little about our political situation, because it is quite impossible for me to foresee anything till next year but a febrile agitation in all hearts, and a perfect tranquillity in the streets: Our imprudent monarchist factions, and their papers, do all in their power to tire out the patience of the people. But the people is fully determined to remain a quiet spectator of their dreams and of their ephemeral laws, till its turn of defeating them by wiser representatives is arrived. And as to the army you may depend on this: it would act unanimously and strenuously against the masses, if the latter lost patience and resorted to violence before their day. But more than half of the officers (judge by that of the soldiers!) would declare against the legislative or executive power, if either one or the other were bold enough to try one of the ridiculous solutions which are every day proposed by the organs of the Elysée and the Bourbon with such contemptible oblivion of the uneasiness which they spread. It is not difficult to perceive that an army divided by half is a certain victory for the people. This year will be disastrous through the failure of work in every kind of production not intended for exportation. But it will strengthen the Republic. Between the respectable calmness of the poorer classes, and the shocking combinations of the richer, it is impossible for any sensible person not to see clearly that the intrigues who for twenty years have influenced our affairs, either in power or in opposition, and who now fail so shamefully in their promises to their electors, are the only cause of the want of credit and of all the other evils which this great country is now suffering."

In the municipal elections of La Guillotière, Lyons, the red party has won the day, the councillors chosen being almost exclusively Socialists.

The national guard of Rouilly, Seine-et-Marne, has been dissolved by the Government, some of the officers having attempted to replant a tree of liberty.

A hundred and one officers of the national guard of Grenoble out of hundred and sixty having resigned, General Parthouaux has ordered the disarmament of the guards, with the exception of the company of firemen, none of whose officers have resigned.

M. Dana is the new Vice-President, and Yvan the Secretary of the Assembly.

Eighty political prisoners, transported to Africa, were pardoned on the 4th of May.

The Portuguese revolution marches with great strides—for Portugal. The latest news is up to the 10th instant. The Iberia, which brings the mails, brings also Count Thomar! The King has resigned his command in chief over the army, and the Queen seems only to hold her throne by the sufferance of the Duke of Saldanha, who dismisses military and civil officers, appoints others in their room, raises volunteer troops, issues financial decrees—in a word, exercises full dictatorial power. So opposed was the feeling of the people to the Queen and her late Government, that neither she, nor her Royal husband, nor even their servants in liveries, dared venture into the public streets. No Ministry had been formed; but the Duke of Saldanha had called a military council to consider the subject, at which the only point decided was that M. Jose Passos, who was Chief of the Oporto Junta in 1847, should be the President of the Council. It was understood that the Duke had refused to take any office in the Cabinet, as he would have other occupations to engage his attention. The Duke was expected to enter Lisbon at the head of an imposing army on the 13th, when it was thought highly probable that the greatest excitement would take place, which might lead to an attack on the Royal palace, and possibly to the abdication or flight of the Queen.

The event of the day in Spain is the publication of what is called a copy of the Concordat recently settled with the Court of Rome, in the *Clamor Publico* of the 8th of May. By this document the number of bishops is reduced by four; the education of the country is placed under church control; the introduction into Spain, or reprinting, of such books as they may not approve—namely, all those calculated to enlighten or instruct the people—is left to the clergy. No other than the Roman Catholic religion is to be tolerated. The re-establishment of the monastic orders of San Vincente de Paul, San Felipe Neri, and one other of those sanctioned by the Pope, is provided for. The property belonging to the convents of nuns now in existence is to be sold in exchange for three per cent. Perpetual Inscriptions, but the Government admits and guarantees the right which the church has to acquire property, no matter by what means, provided they conform to those formerly in practice. The annual income of the archbishops is to vary, according to the different provinces, from £1200 to £1500; that of the bishops from £700 to £1000, independent of their fees, which are very high—such of these as may happen to be cardinals are to have £200 more per annum, with the understanding that these sums are to be increased as soon as possible. No clergyman is to hold more than one living or one church appointment; which is very proper. The whole of the unsold church property, returned to the clergy in virtue of the royal decree of April 3, 1845, is to be hereafter considered as legally belonging to it. A tax is to be levied on the produce of the land, to be collected by the clergy itself, as was the case formerly with respect to the tithes, to provide for whatever may be wanted to make up the required sum. Here we have a return to the tithe system for the abolition of which the Spanish Liberals fought against Don Carlos. The Pope, after obtaining all these and many other boons, generously condescends to approve the sales of church lands previously made by Government, so that the purchaser may now sleep in quietness, having his Holiness's permission to consider as his own that which was bought according to the law of the land. If such turn out to be the stipulations of the Concordat, Spain will recede to the wretched clerical preponderance of 1800. The *Clamor Publico* was seized for this publication.

The German Potentates are again flocking to Warsaw, to meet their great northern patron. Man-teufel will be present, and also Count Nesselrode. It is a pity Lord Palmerston dare not go. In Russian Poland a large army is concentrated, and in Berlin there was an improbable rumour afloat on the 7th instant, that the Prussian army would again be called out, though for what we cannot learn.

The Prussian Chambers were closed on the 9th. The press laws had been previously voted in the teeth of a strong protest from the opposition. The King's speech was read by proxy. The only passages of interest are those relating to the democratic party and the German Unity question:—

"A retrospect of this session is also calculated to corroborate the conviction that the good sense of Prussia remains undisturbed under the new forms of the constitution, and that the main condition of the development of the future destinies of Prussia must be the maintenance of historic foundations, that the convulsive period we have just passed through has not been able to shake. The enemies of this beneficial development, the enemies of all divine and human ordinances, are as restless as the passions that agitate them. But the revolution, in whatever form it may show itself, will find his Majesty's Government watchful and firm, and Prussia armed. The threatening position of these enemies makes it, other reasons apart, the most urgent duty of all German Governments no longer to leave Germany without a central power, recognized on all sides, at home and abroad."



Whether the German Governments return to the old forms of the Diet, or whether the (by no means abandoned) plans of a reorganization of the confederation be brought into effect, the independent development of Prussia will be in no respect, in either case, endangered."

The recipe with which the King proposes to bring about peace and prosperity in Prussia is singular. It is in the coöperation and cordial unanimity of all those who in truth and loyalty have the old motto, the old inscription, written on their hearts—"With God, for King, and Fatherland."

Lord Palmerston, it is clear, does not earnestly—we might say sincerely—desire the liberation of Louis Kossuth and his friends. The advocacy of their cause by Sir Stratford Canning was mild in the extreme, and amounted to no more in fact than a bare recommendation that Kossuth should be set free. The Turks don't understand why they should be reproached for not setting the Hungarians at liberty. When the correspondent of the *Daily News* asserted, in the presence of a high Turkish functionary, that it was a shame the Porte should act gaoles to Austria, the Turk replied:—

"And what have you English done for the Hungarians? You have made great speeches in Parliament and in meetings, to the great gratification and amusement of the orators and of the assembled crowd; but we did not see the result of these speeches—we heard the clapping of the mill, but no corn was ground in the mill—we saw no flour coming out. Your pretended sympathy for Hungary is a sham. The Sultan did more; he gave not way to the threats of Russia, and, at the risk of a war, he did not comply with the peremptory demand for the extradition of Kossuth, though he was not sure of the English support; indeed, your fleet did good for the Jew Pacifico, not for the Hungarians. The Sultan acted but upon the advice of your Reis Effendi, Lord Palmerston, and your ambassador, in sending Kossuth to Kutaya; he treated him liberally, whilst your Government never sent a piastre for the Hungarian refugees who fled to England, and all the subscriptions of your great men for those unhappy fellows did not amount to the sum granted by the Sultan to Kossuth alone. You became parties to the transactions which finished with the detention of Kossuth; you see the Hungarians starve in England, whilst we treat them liberally; and now you reproach us for having acted according to your advice and having done more than you did. The Franks are really a strange people: they make a great noise, and then they pretend they have done a great deal, and think that they are entitled to make reproaches to those who did more but spoke less."

It is impossible not to feel the justice of this severe criticism, not certainly upon the people, but upon the Government of England.

The way in which the conqueror of Hungary and the traitor who sold his country pass their time affords a strange contrast. Georgey lives almost like a hermit at Klagenfurth; he appears little in public, and declines all invitations. His sole amusement is the study of chymistry in the laboratory of the Polytechnic School; his lodging and his habits are simple in the extreme. Haynau enjoys the *otium cum dignitate*, and the interest of the half-a-million of Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Stock given him by the State, in Graz and Vienna. The stern suppressor of rebellion is to be seen night after night playing his rubber at whist in the "mercantile circle" at Vienna, as calmly as if there were no such places as Brescia and Arad in the world.

The chief administrative political act of the Pope of late appears to have been the nomination of the municipal councillors throughout the communes of the various provinces, a privilege reserved to the Sovereign in the first instance, although the councils will afterwards be partially renewed by annual elections. Circulars have likewise been forwarded by the Minister of the Interior to the provincial authorities, directing them to convoke the municipal councils forthwith, in order that in their first meetings they may appoint by vote candidates for the magistracy, from every three of whom his Holiness will select one.

There has been for some time a rumour that three heads of the noblest families in Rome have addressed a memorial to Louis Napoleon, demanding the fulfilment of the promises contained in his celebrated letter to Colonel Ney. The memorial, it is said, boldly charges the Pope with having violated all the stipulations made at Portici before the restoration. But this rumour needs confirmation. There is no evidence of its truth beyond that of the correspondents of the daily journals, and they do not vouch for it. The stick is still active.

The smoke and no-smoke agitation, one of some importance, continues to attract the attention of those interested in the tobacco duties, the Austrians. The commander of the eighth corps d'armée at Bologna, Count Nobili, issued the following ukase on April 27, on this subject, which contains some remarkable expressions:—

"It has happened also in these provinces, occupied by the imperial troops, that some persons have dared to offer violence to peaceable citizens by hindering them from using tobacco, either to smoke or as snuff. Being absolutely resolved not to tolerate this infraction of individual liberty, but to repress it with all the force at my disposition, I order the imperial commandant of this city, and all imperial commandants of stations, to subject forthwith to corporal punishment whoever shall have the

impudence, by deeds, gestures, or words, to interfere with personal liberty, and afterwards to hand such individuals over to the military tribunals. At this opportunity notice is given that the notification of June 5, 1849, is still in full vigour, and that, therefore, any act or attempt bearing a character of political demonstration will be punished by a court-martial as well as by the correctional measure above mentioned."

This is generous. Two tribunals provided to protect "peaceable citizens" in the enjoyment of a pipe or cigar; and an Austrian general "absolutely resolved not to tolerate the infraction of individual liberty"!

#### THREATENED INVASION OF CUBA.

The adventurous spirits of the United States seem bent on making a conquest of Cuba. In spite of the numerous failures, new enterprises are continually being planned. The last steamer from New York brings intelligence of a plot for that purpose which was fortunately discovered in time. It appears that the United States marshal received intelligence on the 23rd of April that a vessel had been chartered by certain individuals interested in the invasion of Cuba, and secretly fitted out with implements of war, and taken down the bay, where she was anchored, awaiting the arrival of several hundred men. The marshal called upon the chief of police to furnish a force of his men to aid and assist the United States authorities, and after a good deal of pains they succeeded in discovering the suspected vessel, which was alleged to be bound to Galveston, Texas. She had a large quantity of coal on board, occupying the forward cabin and hold, and a quantity piled on the forward deck. She had also on board a great number of large empty casks, the whole capable of containing probably some 7000 gallons of water. No firearms or munitions of war were found on board. Application was made to the Navy-yard for some marines to take charge of the Cleopatra, which was granted, and they now have her in custody. Mr. C. Racklewitz, a native of Poland, one of the deputy marshals, went to South Amboy, where it was said some Germans and others had assembled with a view to embarking in a Cuban expedition, disguised himself as an emigrant, and, conversing in German with some of the parties, obtained information which induced him to get five of the parties to come with him to New York. Affidavits were prepared, charging Wm. T. Rogers, jun., John L. O'Sullivan, Captain Lewis, formerly of the steam-boat Creole, engaged in the former expedition (charged with being, in fact, captain of the Cleopatra), Major Louis Schlesinger, one of the Hungarian patriots, Pedro Sanches, a Spaniard, residing in New York, and Dr. Daniel H. Burnett, an old resident, with preparing the means for a military expedition against Cuba, in the possession of the Queen of Spain, contrary to the sixth section of the Neutrality Act of the 20th April, 1818. The parties thus charged were arrested, and held to bail in 3000 dollars each to appear for examination.

The President of the United States has issued a proclamation in which he states his belief that the expedition is instigated and set on foot by foreigners, which he considers a very ungrateful return for the shelter afforded them. Such expeditions, he says, can only be regarded as adventures for plunder and robbery, and he warns all engaged in them that they are liable, on conviction, to pay a fine of 3000 dollars. The *New York Herald* says there are 25,000 or 30,000 German, Polish, and Hungarian refugees there, all accustomed to war, and that there could be no difficulty in obtaining 5000 or 6000 of them as recruits to join in any such enterprise. In Georgia the conspiracy has been ripe all last winter. Cuba Revolutionary Stock was selling there at ten cents in the dollar. The general rendezvous is said to be on the coast of Texas, to which place eight or ten vessels were to converge with a large body of men. Several United States vessels of war are cruising between the coast and Cuba, for the purpose of arresting marauders.

Some rumour of the intended expedition appears to have reached Havana, where the most intense excitement prevailed with regard to another invasion, and so confidently was it expected that the troops were ordered to sleep on their arms, and be ready for marching at a moment's warning. The vessels of war in port were also ordered to be ready for action. It was currently reported in Havana, and generally believed, that the cause of the detention of the Ohio on her last trip from New Orleans to Havana was to bring an invading force, and so great was the excitement on her arrival that hundreds of people were waiting on the Mole to catch a sight of the expected troops. One Spaniard had been condemned to death, having been detected in bribing a pilot to assist Lopez. Some of the New York papers affirm that the people of Cuba desire the invasion, and are ready to join when a respectable force lands on the island.

#### THE SANITARY ASSOCIATION AT THE SYMPOSIUM.

Alexis Soyer's Symposium was appropriately chosen by the Metropolitan Sanitary Association as the scene of their first public dinner; a good cook and a healthy frame being as naturally associated as

cause and effect. They met on Saturday in the Baronial Hall built in the grounds of Gore-house, a handsome room and remarkably well ventilated. Lord Carlisle, the prince of chairmen, presided over the feast. They drank the usual toasts. Lord Carlisle, in proposing "The Metropolitan Sanitary Association," said that it would be a great trespass in him to make a long speech, as after dinner long speeches neither improved the temper nor aided the digestion of the company. He felt that they, indeed, were fully impressed with the solemn importance of a cause which had its business with deaths that might be prevented—

"With deaths arising from epidemic and contagious diseases which amount to some 50,000 in the course of every year—(Hear)—with deaths consequently outstripping in numbers the carnage of the most destructive campaigns and the most protracted wars—with deaths, moreover, which strike down those whom our modern warfare especially saves, and cuts off one-half of some districts of all who are born before they reach five years of age—with deaths, in fine, which threaten all, but especially those who fill the many walks of humble life. (Cheers.) Such a cause as this is surely one of solemn importance, which we should do all we can to increase in the appreciation of all classes. I have alluded to the claims and the dangers of humble labour. We have, indeed, close to where we sit, a remarkable building, which is in itself a shrine of labour; but while we gaze on the wondrous results of its harmonious and completed combinations, in all their gorgeous magnificence, let us not refrain from tracing them back to that crowded workshop, that damp cellar, and that stifling garret, in which so much of that collected mass of ingenuity and splendour has been elaborated. (Loud cheers.)"

The spectacle of the Crystal Palace should teach us to transfer our care from the work to the workman, and try and surround the scene of his daily labours with some portion of the decencies, the comforts, and the enjoyments with which he so plentifully enriches our own. (Cheering.) There is too much reason to fear that the stimulus of drink is often resorted to as a diversion to the depressing effects of an uncleanly house or a polluted atmosphere. (Hear.)

"And," he continued, "if I may borrow another hint from the immediate subject under discussion, and the place in which we are met, and the recollection of which, if I may so speak, must still linger on your palates—(cheers and laughter)—I would beg to remark that nothing can be so little sanitary as bad cookery. (Laughter.) I am not without reverence for the substantial and invigorating qualities of our old English fare; but I think we should be carrying the spirit of nationality very far if we did not admit that with respect to our culinary character we are somewhat deficient in variety and resources. (Hear, hear.) And I would observe that our worthy host here, M. Soyer, has already displayed an admirable disposition to enter upon a career in which I really think he may do substantial service, if, besides exercising these more recondite mysteries which qualify him to take his place with Ude and Careme, he should communicate to our English kitchens some of those arts which would render them at once more cheap and more versatile than they have hitherto been. (Loud cries of 'Hear, hear,') I believe it will be found an almost un-failing rule that the best articles and the best methods are in the long run the most economical."

As to the position of the Government in regard to this question, the people were ready enough to halloo a Minister on:—

"But then the Government, especially if it has to deal with representative bodies—('Hear, hear,' and laughter)—if it should succeed in removing the inherent difficulties of the question, often no light matter, and then should promise a remedial measure, up rise immediately the legion host of vested interests, of prescriptive customs, of great monopolies, of consecrated ignorances—(great laughter)—and then many of the good people who have urged the Government to the assault, are apt to take very little share in the actual burden of the conflict. (Hear, hear.)"

He thought that some extraneous body was required to enlighten the public and keep the Government up to the mark. In this respect he thought the Sanitary Association had done a great deal of good, and he warmly invoked the countenance and contributions of the public in support of its exertions.

Lord Robert Grosvenor and the Rev. C. Hume responded. "The Health of the Sanitary Reformers in Parliament" was proposed by the Chairman, and responded to by Lord Ebrington, who believed that pestilence and death—the great checks to population—were two of the greatest scourges under which the labouring and industrial classes of the population were suffering, and were two of the main causes of distress among those classes; and that next to a criminal population the most expensive was a diseased population. He added that since he entered Parliament a mighty change had been effected throughout the civilized world in the view taken of this question.

Mr. Charles Dickens proposed "The Board of Health." No man could estimate the amount of mischief grown in dirt. Fifteen years ago some of the valuable reports of Mr. Chadwick and Dr. Southwood Smith had made him earnest in this cause; and he could honestly declare that the use he had since that time made of his eyes and nose had only strengthened his convictions that certain sanitary reform must precede all other social remedies—

(cheers)—and that neither education nor religion could do anything useful until the way had been paved for their ministrations by cleanliness and decency. (Hear.)

"Of what avail was it to send missionaries to that miserable man condemned to work in a fetid court, with every sense bestowed upon him for his health and happiness turned into a torment—with every month of his life adding to the heap of evils under which he was condemned to exist? What human sympathy within him was that instructor to address?—what natural old chord within him was he to touch? Was it the remembrance of his children?—a memory of destitution, of sickness, of fever, and of scrofula? Was it his hopes, his latent hopes, of immortality? He was so surrounded by, and imbedded in, material filth that his soul could not rise to the contemplation of the great truths of religion. Or if the case was that of a miserable child bred and nurtured in some noisome, loathsome place, and tempted, in these better days, into the ragged school, what could a few hours' teaching effect against the ever-renewed lesson of a whole existence? But give them a glimpse of heaven through a little of its light and air; give them water; help them to be clean; lighten that heavy atmosphere in which their spirits flagged and in which they became the callous things they were; take the body of the dead relative from the close room in which the living lived with it, and where death, being familiar, lost its awe; and then they would be brought willingly to hear of Him whose thoughts were so much with the poor, and who had compassion for all human suffering. (Cheers.)"

In connection with the Board of Health they were always hearing a very large word, which was always pronounced with a very great relish—the word centralization:—

"In the time of the cholera they had had a pretty good opportunity of judging between this so-called centralization and what he might, he thought, call 'vestry-ization.' (Loud laughter.) He had the honour of belonging to a constituency which elected that amazing body the Marylebone vestry—(laughter)—and he thought that if the company present would look to what was done by the Board of Health at Glasgow, and then contrast those proceedings with the wonderful cleverness with which affairs were managed at the same period by his vestry, there would be very little difficulty in judging between them. His (Mr. Dickens's) vestry even took upon itself to deny the existence of cholera as a weak invention of the enemy—(laughter)—and that denial had little or no effect in staying the progress of the disease."

Another objection to the Board of Health was conveyed in a word not so large as the other—"delay":—

"He would suggest, in respect to this, that it would be very unreasonable to complain that a first-rate chronometer didn't go when its master never wound it up. (Laughter.) The Board of Health might be excellently adapted for going, and very willing and anxious to go, and yet might not be permitted to go, by reason of its lawful master having fallen into a gentle slumber, and forgotten to set it a-going. (Laughter.)"

With the toast he would couple the name of Lord Ashley, a nobleman who had the courage on all occasions to face that worst of evils—the cant about the cant of philanthropy and benevolence. (Cheers.) Lord Ashley responded.—Mr. M. Milnes briefly proposed the health of the chairman.—Mr. G. Cruikshank proposed "The Visitors," and Mr. Rogers proposed "The Ladies." The company separated about eleven o'clock.

#### MAY GATHERINGS.

The 61st annual dinner of the Royal Literary Fund took place at the Freemasons' Hall, on Wednesday, M. Van de Weyer, the Belgian minister, in the chair. The Reverend Dr. Russell, in giving a statement of the income and expenditure of the society, said they had helped 38 persons during last year, who were thus classed:—History and biography, 4; Biblical literature, 5; science and art, 3; topography and travels, 4; education, 5; poetry, 4; essays and tales, 7; drama, 1; law, 1; medicine, 1; and miscellaneous, 3. Their income during the past year had been £2178 1s. 2d.; which they accounted for thus:—38 grants for relief, £1035; expenses (including salaries, £220 11s. 3d.), £538 14s. 1d.; purchase of £300 stock, £295 10s.; balance, £308 17s. 1d.; total, £2,178 1s. 2d. The persons relieved comprised 29 men and 9 women, 6 being authoresses and 3 widows. Among other toasts given in the course of the evening was that of "Mr. Thackeray and the Novelists."

"Mr. Thackeray acknowledged in fitting terms the compliment paid him. He wished, however, to protest in the strongest manner against an impression which the speech of their respected chairman might have contributed to foster in the minds of their foreign visitors, namely, that the literary men of this country were a most unfortunate, degraded, and seedy people. (Laughter.) Captain Absolute, he knew, might make love to Lydia Languish, in the ordinary modern costume of the country, but when Sir Anthony came on the stage folks would not believe in him unless he wore red boots, a George the II. coat, and a huge Ramillies wig. (Loud laughter.) That was the tradition of the old men of the drama; and there was also a tradition as to the distressed author, but he considered that disreputable phantom ought now to be hissed out of society. (Laughter and cheers.) He did not believe that a man of talent and character was obliged to do anything that an honest man might be ashamed of; and, therefore, he hoped that from that day forward the oppressed

author would disappear from amongst them. (Cheers.) It was true that in the days of Queen Elizabeth a worthy writer stood in the pillory; and in the time of another monarch, Queen Anne,—thank God she was dead—(loud laughter)—an author for a first offence might have his arm struck off, and for a second might be hanged; but that was all gone by. (Cheers.) Else what a position would his august friend and patron, Mr. Punch, be in. What would become of his arms, his head, his neck, and his bowels. (Laughter.) The author now-a-days did not want patrons—he required friends; and he (Mr. Thackeray) altogether protested against the idea that there was anything like degradation in their profession. He had himself been in all sorts of society, in which he should never have been despised that he knew of. (Cheers.) On the contrary, he had greatly advanced himself by his literary efforts, and had been admitted into circles which but for them he should never have reached. (Cheers.) Then there was Mr. Disraeli, the leader of a large party in an assembly in another place; and he, when he went down to contest the representation of his county, and was asked what interest he had, replied boldly that he stood on his own head. (Loud laughter.) Another eminent novelist (Bulwer) wrote letters to John Bull, touching his landed property, and John had bought eight editions of those letters. It was true it might be said that they were inadequately remunerated, and certainly Signor Twangadillo, or M. Fetipus, might get more for the exercise of their chests or toes in one night than he could earn by weeks of hard labour; but it was impossible to fix what was the rate of remuneration to which writers of fiction were entitled, for their market, like all others, was liable to glut, the importation of foreign articles, and the like. They should, however, remember that what was an ill wind to them blew success to others. (Hear, hear.) He had himself experienced at one period of his career the advantage of temporary assistance, and therefore he was anxious to extend by means of the institution that aid to his brethren which he had found so useful to himself. (Loud cheers.)"

The seventh annual public meeting of the Anti-State Church Association was held on Tuesday evening at Finsbury Chapel, which was crowded in every part by a respectable and enthusiastic audience. The chair was taken at half-past six, by Charles Gilpin, Esq., who was received with much applause. The chief speakers were the Reverend H. Richard, the Reverend John Burnet, Mr. John Harrison, the Reverend John Howard Hinton, and Mr. Edward Miall, editor of the *Nonconformist*, who moved a resolution expressing a hope that at the next general election "those constituents who desire a peaceful separation of Church and State will feel it their duty to give a constitutional expression to their wish, not only on the hustings, but, wherever prudence will admit of it, in the poll-booth also."

The anniversary festival of the London Philanthropic Society was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, on Wednesday. The distinguishing feature of this society is that of extending relief, in bread and coals, to those who have been reduced to poverty and distress. Every subscriber is his own almoner, and is supplied with tickets for four pound loaves of bread and fifty-six pounds of the best coals, to the amount of his subscription, and an additional number arising from the contributions of benevolent donors to the charity, thereby giving to its supporters the full benefit of its collection, and insuring the most efficient means of widely and judiciously carrying into effect the object it was designed to accomplish. Since the 1st of December last upwards of 8000 tickets for four-pound loaves of bread and fifty-six pounds of coals have been distributed among the subscribers, and by the committee, in all parts of the metropolis.

The twenty-third anniversary festival in aid of the funds of the Licensed Victuallers' Society was held at the Highbury Barn Tavern, Highbury, on Wednesday. The company numbered about four hundred of the members and friends of the society.

#### ROBERT OWEN'S BIRTHDAY!

One hundred friends and admirers of Mr. Owen met at the Cranbourn Commercial Hotel in Cranbourn-street, Leicester-square, on the 14th, to celebrate Mr. Owen's eightieth birthday. Mr. G. A. Fleming, formerly the editor of the *New Moral World*, and now editor of the *Northern Star*, presided over the party. He proposed the toast of the evening—the health of Robert Owen, the man who had done more by moral force to revolutionise the world than all the kings, princes, and mighty warriors of modern days. Mr. Owen, who looked remarkably well, acknowledged the toast with his usual warm and heartfelt enthusiasm, narrating his early career, and insisting at great length on the necessity of educational training, and incorporating with his speech the following paper—

#### FOR MAY 14, 1851.

It has been a practice on my birth-day to give to the world some important advanced truths for the benefit of the human race; and having on this day attained the full period of eighty years, when the existence of another year in health of body and mind becomes very uncertain, it may be useful to leave the following statement of the convictions which have been made vivid to my mind, through the experience of so long a life—a life devoted to investigate the causes of human misery, and to devise a permanent effectual remedy for their removal.

That man has first come into existence composed of the general qualities of varied animal life, with additional

faculties or powers of perpetual progress. That this complicated compound forming humanity was, at its commencement, more imperfect in its development than any of the less complicated animals not endowed with the additional power of perpetual progress.

That the additional powers of progress were the faculties of imagination and invention, enabling man to acquire new ideas by experience, and of becoming ultimately, through the accumulation of ideas, a rational being.

That during the progress of acquiring these new ideas he has been less rational, and more miserable, than any other animal, but yet continually progressing towards a state of rationality by the slow discovery of one truth after another.

That the imagination has been, in its early development, first attracted by error, and made false conjectures, which had to be corrected by experience.

That it has required all the experience of the past, until now, to enable any portion of the human race to discover a sure criterion by which to ascertain the difference between true and false ideas, and associations of ideas, and thus to become conscious that through past ages their imagination has led them astray, by impressing them with all manner of false ideas, and false associations of ideas. That these misleading imaginations have been slowly corrected by the progress of the fixed or certain sciences. That the only sure criterion of truth is, that it is always consistent with itself, and with all facts.

That each science to be true must be, therefore, consistent with itself, with all other sciences, and with all facts.

That by this criterion it is discovered that society over the world has been at all times based and constructed upon the false supposition, that man forms his own qualities; an error which has proved fatal to the happiness of the human race, and a formidable obstacle to their progress towards a rational state of existence.

That this criterion of truth proves, that all the varied and opposing superstitions called religion have been based on this error, have emanated in all their variety from man's inexperienced imagination, that they are inconsistent in themselves, opposed to each other, and in direct opposition to all ascertained facts; that they are, therefore, false, and most injurious to every member of the family of man, and now the chief obstacle in his onward progress toward goodness or virtue, rationality, and a state of terrestrial happiness.

That all governments, laws, institutions, and customs, among all nations, have emanated from the same fundamental error; are inconsistent, and opposed to fact; and are, therefore, false, and whatever is false is permanently injurious to man. Truth, which has been hitherto violently opposed by wild imaginations, can alone serve man in his onward progress.

That nature alone has formed, unknown to man, the original general qualities of humanity, and led him, step by step, from generation to generation, through his past existence to the present, apparently by unchanging laws of necessity; the past being necessary to produce the present, and the present to produce the future.

That it is, therefore, useless to find fault with the past or present, or with man, who is evidently one of nature's beings, formed to be what he has been, and is, through nature's laws, of necessity.

That this knowledge, to which the laws of necessity have conducted him, will, of necessity, expand his development, increase his power of mind, enable him to detect truth from error, create within him new true ideas, and new true associations of ideas; thus giving him a new mind, and a new spirit, based on the fundamental truth, that nature creates each individual, and gives him all his qualities, and power of thought, will, action, and life.

That, therefore, for good or evil, for misery or happiness, each man is nature's production, from the original seed of humanity to his death and decomposition.

That man, through the laws of his nature, has been obliged to discover, by experience, that good and superior, external, animate and inanimate circumstances, or persons and external objects, essentially tend to make him good and superior; and that vicious and inferior persons and things as essentially tend to make him become vicious and inferior.

That the knowledge now thus acquired of the causes which tend to form the character of every one, will, of necessity, soon compel all to desire to remove vicious and inferior circumstances from around all, and to replace them with good and superior.

That this knowledge of the causes which form the characters of all, will, of necessity, change the feelings and conduct of all, so as to regenerate man, and remake him from, and in part, before birth, and so to remake him, by the change of external influences around him, that he will grow up, without anger or ill-will to any of his fellows, and with the spirit of universal charity and love for all, because he will know how he has been formed, and how they have been formed from their birth. And with this knowledge, all will, of necessity, be trained and educated in good and superior habits, so as to have lovely qualities only, and, consequently, that all will be, from necessity, loved.

That with this knowledge of the formation of character, and of the influences of external objects and arrangements upon all, the past and present having done their part through the laws of nature, will be gradually abandoned, as an outer skin or garment no longer requisite; and from an irrational will come forth a rational being, reborn to a life of truth, goodness, and happiness.

That the passing revolution in men's minds, and the present excitement among nations, is nothing more than the necessary agitation previous to throwing off these irrational coverings and emerging from the shell of ignorance and prejudice.

That the meeting of the human race, by its delegates at the World's Fair, has been as necessary as all the past,



to prepare the population for this new birth of man with the spirit of charity, peace, and love, and to convey these glad tidings in the shortest time to the most distant parts of the earth. And that all may know at this time the important truth, that the means have been discovered to make all men from birth, good, wise, and happy; to create, with pleasure, wealth in superfluity for all; to well feed, well clothe, well lodge, well employ, well govern and cordially unite all, by placing all from birth, in good and superior circumstances, or external arrangements competent to effect these all-important results; and also to learn how easily these new external arrangements may be everywhere created.

And such will be the result of this first meeting of the human race in peace, to promote union, knowledge, industry, and justice in the distribution of its products.

In conclusion I have only to add, that the early knowledge of nature's laws in the formation of the human character, has been a constant source of unspeakable happiness through my life. It has opened a wide field of new and delightful knowledge to me, reconciled me to humanity in all its variety, and made me to love human nature and to be alone anxious for its permanent happiness.

It has, to a very great extent, withdrawn anger, ill-will, and all unkindness from my nature, made me satisfied with life, and content, without the slightest fear or dread of after consequences, to die at any time, for which I have been made to be always ready and prepared.

In fact I would not change the supreme satisfaction of mind, which the knowledge of this great truth has given to me, for the most elevated position which, without this knowledge, the world has to offer.

May 14, 1851.

ROBERT OWEN.

Mr. Fleming proposed, "The Democratic and Social Press of Europe and America," and in connection with them he would add the names of Mr. Horace Greeley, editor of the *New York Tribune*, and Mr. Thornton Hunt, editor of the *Leader*.

Mr. Greeley said that he was delighted to see that the International Exposition had brought so many friends from far and near together. The Social propaganda, unorganized as it was, made much progress. He had seen a venerable man standing in the transept of the Great Mart of Industry in Hyde-park—that man was the Duke of Wellington—the man who for the last fifty years had played the most active part in revolutionizing Europe by fire and sword, stood there in "this piping time of peace," musing on the wondrous scene around. It was a sight ever to be remembered. Mr. Greeley described with great vigour and distinctness the condition of the United States, where they think that they are in the finest state of the world—and indeed they have not gone so far on the road to ruin as England has; but where the same causes of evil are at work, and the same prospect is threatened, unless it be arrested by the turn to sound doctrine. Mr. Greeley was received in the most cordial manner by the company.

Mr. Thornton Hunt congratulated Mr. Owen on arriving at his eightieth birthday, so little changed by the progress of years. The speciality of the position of Socialism, as contrasted with that position in former times, was that the principles taught by Mr. Owen forty years ago were now actively discussed beyond the circle of his disciples. They had found their way among opponents,—into all ranks and all parties. In the political world we saw daily that old parties and principles were used up. The Protectionists were at a dead lock; the Whigs knew not which way to turn; the Financial Reformers and Manchester School could make "no House." What was to be the next movement? It must be one on the principle so long preached by Robert Owen.

The health of General Haug, editor of *Kosmos*, was drunk, and the General spoke with great good humour and enthusiasm, in somewhat broken English; which the audience heartily acknowledged in the inarticulate responses of applause, frequently renewed. He felt that if exile led to such pleasant réunions, he should not regret so bitterly the loss of country, home, and dear friends.

The remaining toasts of the evening was "Success to the Working Classes," responded to by Mr. Walter Cooper, who acknowledged his debt to the teaching of Owen, especially in charity to all who differed.

Seldom has a party of the kind passed off with so excellent a feeling.

#### A NEW MUSEUM.

Prince Albert presided at the opening of the new National Museum of Practical Geology on Monday. The edifice in which the collection is arranged is in Jermyn-street, having one front in Piccadilly. The Museum owes its origin to Sir Henry de la Beche, and dates as far back as 1835. Since 1837 an extensive collection has gradually accumulated under the superintendence of the Government. The specimens were originally kept in Craig's-court, Charing-cross, but as they have long outgrown their habitation a new one has been provided, having an entrance in Jermyn-street, and a front in Piccadilly. It is entered from Jermyn-street, by a very spacious hall, which is devoted to the exhibition of all the building and ornamental stones of the British islands. In cases around the hall are specimens, in six-inch cubes, of most of the native sandstones, oolites, limestones,

granites, and porphyries. The vestibule is faced with Derbyshire alabaster, pilasters of granite from Scotland, serpentine from Ireland; and beautiful limestones from Devonshire, Derbyshire, and other districts, are ranged round the hall; and upon one side will be found a very elaborate screen, the pilasters and cornices of the Cornish and the panels of the Irish serpentine, framed with Derbyshire productions. The hall is further ornamented with numerous pedestals in different native stones, supporting specimens of marble vases, statuettes, in artificial stone and cement.

Ascending by a handsome staircase, at the sides of which specimens of British industrial art are placed, the principal floor of the museum is reached. This apartment is 95 feet long, 55 feet wide, 32 feet high to the springing of the roof, and 43 feet in the centre. The roof is of iron, and around the walls are two light galleries.

The contents of the museum embrace a vast variety of manufactured articles and an interesting series of earthenware and porcelain from the earliest times. Quantities of ores and the mode of dressing them, metal and earthenware statuettes, mining machinery and mining tools, cutlery and iron castings, are displayed in apartments of the building. The object of the museum is to illustrate the applications of geology to the useful purposes of life. The company assembled on Monday was composed of celebrities of all kinds.

The following officers are connected with the museum:—Sir Henry de la Beche, C.B., director-general; Professor Ramsay, F.R.S., local director of the geological survey; Richard Phillips, Esq., F.R.S., curator and chemist; Dr. Lyon Playfair, F.R.S., chemist; Professor Edward Forbes, F.R.S., palæontologist; Warrington W. Smith, Esq., M.A., mining geologist; Trenham Reeks, Esq., secretary and librarian; and Robert Hunt, Esq., keeper of the mining records.

#### MANCHESTER CHARTISM AND MIDDLE-CLASS REFORM.

The Council of the Manchester Chartist Association have addressed a manifesto to the Democratic Reformers of Great Britain, which they have published in the *Daily News*.

The Manchester Chartists had before expressed their disapprobation of the obnoxious preliminary clause in the London Chartist programme, which condemned union with the middle classes. The present manifesto is a consequence of that disapprobation, and it develops the line of policy its authors are prepared to pursue.

The agitation for the Charter, they urge, has hitherto been rather a roar of defiance, than a philosophical appeal to the good sense of the nation; and the consequence is, that it has aroused a spirit of resentment and antagonism, where it ought to have provoked one of respectful inquiry. All national antecedents have been overlooked, and it has been hoped, by the mere force of clamour, to destroy institutions, which, if not based upon the opinion of the country, do at least exist by its sufferance.

This they are prepared to remedy by fraternising with the middle classes frankly and in good faith; and at the same time protesting against "clubs of professional agitators." Their "future policy" is thus described:—

"The Manchester Chartist Association has resolved to maintain itself as a distinctive and independent political body, organized for the purpose of accomplishing the legal enactment of the People's Charter; but, in the meantime, it has decided upon giving its support to any body of reformers whose objects, if secured, would facilitate the attainment of the end which Chartists propose to themselves. Our sympathies are with all who are seeking even a modicum of justice. If the whole fabric of legislative corruption cannot be overthrown by one effort, we will be but too happy to assist in carrying such of the outworks as shall enable us to obtain possession of the citadel itself. No good shall remain undone for the want of our help, and we avail ourselves of the present opportunity to express the satisfaction which we have experienced at the efforts of the National Parliamentary and Financial Reform Association to promote the extension of the suffrage, and to assure the president and council of that body that they have our confidence and respect; that we honour them for what they have done; that we fully sympathise with their toilsome but noble undertaking; that so far from interposing ungenerous suspicions to impede their cause, such support as we are capable of shall be most freely accorded; that we shall march shoulder to shoulder with them, and will regard their opponents, whomsoever they may be, as the enemies of our common interest. We repudiate the notion that any considerable body of the working classes of this district are unfriendly to the Reform Association: on the contrary, we know that the labouring population are most anxious to see something done which shall open the path of political importance to themselves, and of freedom to the country at large."

They say under the heads "Social Rights" and "Cooperation"—Attempts have been made to attach a kind of mongrel Socialism to Chartism; this notion has been borrowed from the Parisian school of philosophers; in England we are content that Government should mind its own business; what we desire is, that we should be allowed to mind ours, inter-

rupted as little as possible by the officiousness of centralized power. \* \* \* Whilst, therefore, we are favourable to "social rights," we disbelieve in the "right" of Government to regulate them; and are wholly opposed to the project of adding plans for the reconstruction of society to a mere political measure like the Charter.

COÖPERATION.—We can understand, and are favourable to associations where the capital, skill, and labour of all are combined—where each is entitled to share, in proportion to the capital and labour which he may employ to add to the general stock. This does not interfere with the principle of private property, and of individual right, which we believe to be a fundamental law and mainstay of society. Such combinations already abound in this district, and have been more or less productive of much good. Such associations make the people familiar with the legitimate uses and real advantages of capital; they tend also to elevate their members in the social scale, and thus to extend a knowledge of the advantages of commerce and peace, as the great instruments of the enlightenment and civilization of the world. To interest a people by direct participation in industrial pursuits, in a proprietary sense, is the surest method of anticipating anarchy, and avoiding revolution.

The Association met on March 2, and unanimously agreed to a series of resolutions declaring, That they as a body, continued to demand "The People's Charter" as the right of all, as, until it shall be conceded, the principle of justice will be held in abeyance, and individual and national oppression will form a part of our political and social system; that bitter experience has taught them the evils of disunion among Reformers generally, and, therefore, they are resolved to assist all who are striving for any measure of reform, and especially to tender their "earnest support" to the Parliamentary and Financial Reform Association; that at a general election, Chartists should bring Chartist candidates to the poll where possible, and where not, that they should support the candidates of the Parliamentary Reform Association; that all attempts to reimpose the corn laws should be strenuously opposed; that inflammatory language should be avoided; and that they repudiate "the system of wholesale abuse of the middle classes," and more especially do they condemn a recommendation to working men to "treat even harshly" those of their own body who advise them to support that section of the middle classes who are seeking for a less measure of reform than is sought by themselves, as they believe that such reform is sought for with the purest motive, and with the sincerest intention.

The recommendatory resolutions were submitted to Mr. T. Duncombe, M.P., on March 4, and warmly approved of by him.

#### THE CHARTIST PROGRAMME.

The *Derby Reporter*, the Whig-Radical journal of that county, winds up a rather severe article on the proceedings of the late Chartist Convention by the following suggestions, which are perfectly sound so far as they go. Few Chartists would scruple to accept the measures here indicated as first steps in the right direction:—

"Even if the result of a wide extension of the franchise were to admit some few colleagues of Mr. Feargus O'Connor, there would be no harm but great good done. We are not to look at the senseless remedies for known evils, nor at the malignant appeals of vicious tendencies which appear in the manifesto. What we have to do is to study well what the evils are of which complaint is made, for by no other way can Chartism be got rid of as a fact. The sooner this study is begun and completed the better; and the presence in Parliament of a few Chartist members would surely keep attention fixed on them."

"In this manifesto is demanded the absorption of capital and the end of wages labour. Let us not attend to that, but inquire whether it be not right to give greater facilities to the wages-receiving class to form partnerships and enjoy profits. It is demanded that land should be given up to the people to squat on. We may pass that by, and confine ourselves to the question whether enough facilities are given for breaking up the land into smaller portions, so that working men may possess their portion of it by fair purchase. A gratuitous superior education is demanded, to the intent that rich and poor may be put more on an equality; but the inexpediency of such a demand needs not prevent our thorough concurrence in a good common and free education for the whole community, and for industrial schools."

#### "FREE TRADE AND STARVATION."

Almost as commonly as "No Popery" we have lately read the remarkable inscription upon our walls, "Free Trade and Starvation." The appearance of this cabalistic war-cry immediately after the great Drury Lane meeting suggested the idea that the people had suddenly been converted, and got tired of cheap bread; in fact, that they starved upon it, and took this common mode of signifying their grievances. But it is not so. The multitude have not lost faith in farinaces, nor been brought to think that a fivepenny loaf is too vulgar; and that, for reputation's sake, they must return to eightpenny and tenpenny loaves. The all-seeing eye of the police has pierced into and unveiled the origin of the mysterious inscriptions,

"and traced them to a 'gent'—query, Colonel Sibthorp?"

"James Gray and John Allen were brought before Alderman Wilson, at Guildhall, on Saturday, by constable Allen, 364, who said that between twelve and one o'clock that morning he saw the prisoners on Blackfriars-bridge, with a pall of whitewash, painting the words 'Free Trade and Starvation' on the parapet of the bridge. They had painted several walls in a similar manner."

"The Alderman asked Gray what he had to say?—Gray said: A gent as meets me every Saturday pays me twopenny for every painting. (Laughter.) I have been at it a month. I tell the gent every time how many I have painted, and where I have painted them."

"Alderman Wilson: Well, Allen, what have you to say?—Allen: I assist Gray. I carry the paint-pot, and he pays me 2s. 6d. a night, but I have not got anything yet. I went to work between twelve o'clock at night and three in the morning."

"Alderman Wilson: Gray, did you not know that you did wrong?—Gray: The gent as employed me said there was no harm in it, as it was nothing about Chartists. (Laughter.)"

"Alderman Wilson: You should have selected proper places, instead of public or private buildings.—Gray: I always takes the worst places, your worship, that I can find. (Laughter.) I never did chalking before."

"Alderman Wilson: What do you earn at your present profession?—Gray: Sometimes 1s. 6d., sometimes 2s., per night; and occasionally none, as I do not always get paid."

"Alderman Wilson: If you get only 2s., how can you pay 2s. 6d. per night?—Gray: I don't know, your worship, but I do pay it. I am obliged to pay my assistants well. (Laughter.) We do it in the night, because the children smear it in the day. (Laughter.)"

"Alderman Wilson: Well, you must go and clean the bridge, or I will send you to prison."

Not only the children deface the monuments of Gray and Allen, but indefatigable adults have emended some of them with laudable accuracy; scrupulously inserting a *carot* between the word "and" and "starvation," and, above, the word *No*.

#### PERSONAL NEWS AND GOSSIP.

Captain Paulet Henry Somerset, of the Coldstream Guards, has certainly been the person most talked of this week. The Town has rang with his name ever since Tuesday morning. The punishment inflicted by Mr. Hardwick has given universal satisfaction. Next to this escapade comes the Marquis of Anglesea's accident, which every body regrets; and last, not least, the floral fête at the Regent's-park Botanic Gardens. We must not omit to mention the international dinners, of which the Artists have set such a capital example.

The Queen gave a concert on Monday evening, to which a party of between three and four hundred, comprising the Royal Family and illustrious foreign visitors, the diplomatic corps, and a numerous circle of the principal nobility, were invited. Refreshments were served to the company during the evening, and at eleven o'clock supper was served in the principal dining-room.

The Queen's Fancy Ball—the costume, full dress of the Court of King Charles II., from the Restoration in 1660 to 1685—is appointed to take place on Friday, the 13th of June.

Everybody will be grieved to hear that as Lord Anglesey was turning at a sharp pace from Grosvenor-street into Park-lane, the pole of an omnibus was driven with considerable force against his lordship's horse. The concussion caused the animal to rear up and fall back. Lord Anglesey, of course, lost his seat, but fortunately disengaged himself from the stirrups, and rose unhurt—a circumstance the more happy from the fact that the left leg worn by his lordship was always attached to the stirrup-iron by a small chain, which the force and weight of the fall providentially broke. The noble marquis rode to Uxbridge-house in a friend's carriage. He was a good deal shaken, but not seriously injured by the accident.

The Commissioners of Woods and Forests have decided upon widening Park-lane from Oxford-street to Grosvenor-gate, to the extent of eight feet. This desirable step has been taken on the petition of the inhabitants, who have been required by the commissioners to pay half the expense incurred.

At a meeting of the Corporation of London held in the Guildhall, on Saturday, it was resolved that an entertainment, or entertainments, should be given to the distinguished foreigners who have visited the metropolis upon the occasion of the Great Exhibition of all Nations, and a committee was appointed to consider and report upon the most eligible means of accomplishing that object in the Guildhall. The plan will be upon the most magnificent scale, and in every respect worthy of the corporation and the remarkable occasion.

At a very numerous meeting of the Conservative Club, on Monday, two gentlemen, one of them a distinguished member of the bar, were requested, by an immense majority, taken by ballot, to retire from the club, on the purely political grounds that in the estimation of the voters the gentlemen referred to had ceased to be Conservatives, as the term is understood by the club.—*Standard*.—[We believe the two gentlemen alluded to are Mr. Bethell, M.P., and Mr. Arcton Tindal.]

Sir Charles Napier, on his arrival at Leamington Spa last Monday met with a most cordial and enthusiastic reception from a large number of the principal inhabitants, who had assembled for the occasion, and who presented an address to the veteran soldier, expressing their high respect for his military valour and renown. After thanking them for the unexpected compliment, Sir Charles

said he had studiously avoided public dinners, from a conviction that there is a great deal of humbug about all such demonstrations.

The Clerkship of the Crown has become vacant by the elevation of Viscount Crowhurst to the earldom of Cottenham.

Mr. Michael Desmonde, of Kilkenny, who died last week of consumption, has bequeathed a large sum—£6000, it is said, to the Roman Catholic Church, for various pious purposes, such as masses, the completion of the new cathedral in this city, &c.

A homicide, named Montchamont, brought out for execution at Chalon on the 10th, after a desperate struggle with the executioner, escaped from the scaffold, but was secured by the gendarmes, who reconducted him to prison, refusing to be instrumental in bringing the criminal a second time to the guillotine.

The Duchess d'Orleans visited the Princess of Prussia at Buckingham Palace on Wednesday. Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar also paid a visit to the Prince and Princess of Prussia the same day. In the afternoon the Prince and Princess of Prussia, Prince Frederick William, and the Princess Louise, accompanied by the Duchess d'Orleans and Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, inspected Westminster Abbey. The whole party afterwards visited the Bazaar in Baker-street.

The Comtesse de Neuilly, ex-Queen of the French, arrived at Birmingham's Royal Ship Hotel, Dover, on Monday week, from Claremont. On Tuesday the Countess took a carriage drive to Walmer, and on Wednesday left for Ostend, on a visit to the King of the Belgians. The Duke de Nemours and the Prince de Joinville accompanied her to Dover—the former immediately returning to Claremont, and the latter staying to proceed with the Comtesse to the continent.

The Queen-Mother of Spain has sustained a painful accident. In getting out of her carriage at Aranjuez her foot slipped, and she broke her leg. No danger, however, was apprehended. The Queen was not allowed by her physicians to leave Madrid to visit her mother, that the hopes of the nation (her Majesty being enceinte) may not be exposed to hazard.

The King of Hanover left Charlottenburg on his return, by rail, to Hanover, on the morning of the 8th instant. A grand gala banquet was given at Charlottenburg by their Prussian Majesties, in honour of their royal guest, which was attended by the whole of the Royal Family and Ministers of State, by the Hanoverian envoy, and by many of the highest military functionaries. The staff, with several officers of the regiment of Red Hussars, of which King Ernest is colonel, were also invited. In the evening their Majesties gave a small and select tea party, to which the Countess of Westmoreland, Mr. and Mrs. Howard, Mr. Julian Fane, and Mr. Manly had the honour of being invited.

A letter from Rome, dated May 1, says that the President of the Propaganda, Cardinal Franzoni, has just issued an appeal to all Italy, calling upon all good Catholics to subscribe funds for the erection of a Roman Catholic cathedral in London. The projected edifice is to be dedicated to St. Peter, and schools for boys and girls attached to it.

"A Farmer's Friend," in the *Times*, says, with reference to the Protectionist Demonstration at Drury-lane:—"I was in Huntingdonshire a few days since, and a friend of mine in the county town there, who is a shopkeeper as well as a small farmer, told me that there were '200 went from that place; that they each received a guinea from the local Protection Society; that after the meeting many of them dined together most jollily, went to see the 'lions,' and amazingly enjoyed themselves."

The increased accommodation of the public in Kew Gardens, which we announced as being in contemplation, has commenced, as will be seen from the following official notice:—"By the gracious permission of her Majesty the royal pleasure grounds at Kew will be opened to the public on every day in the week, between the hours of one and six, from Monday, the 12th of May, to Friday, the 12th of September, during the present year. The access to these grounds will be in the Kew and Richmond-road, by the 'Lion and Unicorn Gates' respectively; and, on the river side of the grounds, by the gate adjoining to the Brentford-ferry; the entrance gates to the Botanic Gardens on Kew-green being open as heretofore. Communications will at the same time be opened between the Botanic Gardens and the pleasure grounds, by gates in the wire fence which separates the two. It is requested that visitors will abstain from carrying baskets or refreshments into the grounds; and smoking in the Botanic Gardens is not permitted.—By order of the Commissioners of her Majesty's Woods," &c.

The May Show of the Royal Botanic Society was held on Wednesday, at the gardens in the Regent's Park. Notwithstanding the backwardness of the season, it was the finest May show which had ever been held in Europe, as undoubtedly it was the largest, to provide for which an extra tent was obliged to be provided. The collection included three tents to the north of the winter garden, in which were the orchids, pelargoniums, heaths, and seedlings. A tent to the west in the American garden was devoted to the collections of greenhouse plants, and one to the east, near the Chester-gate, to the rose collection. Besides these, were on view the great winter garden, arranged specially for the day, the general scientific collections, the Victoria Regia house, a small tent of rhododendrons by Messrs. Standish and Noble, and in the new museum some fine specimens of wax flowers. The exhibition, being the first of the season, was inaugurated by a state visit from her Majesty, who arrived at 10 o'clock. The royal party likewise included the Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, the Prince and Princess of Prussia, the Princess Royal, the Prince Alfred, the Princess Alice, the Princess Louise of Prussia, and Prince Frederick William of Prussia. The Queen proceeded by the new museum to the general collections of

stove plants, stopping for a considerable time to look at the plants of Lady Antrobus and Mrs. Lawrence, thence to the three northern tents, and afterwards to the tank-house. This was the first time her Majesty had seen the Victoria Regia, the bud of which had risen above the water that morning, but which did not flower in the white state until five o'clock in the afternoon. There were, however, some lilies in bloom, which open early in the morning. The royal personages remained some time together, admiring these plants, although the house was intensely hot. Proceeding thence to the rose tent, her Majesty returned to the orchidaceous tent, through the winter garden, and left by the north gate. The foreign members of the royal party were surprised and amused by the presentation to her Majesty and the four princesses of a bouquet each by the Duke of Norfolk, on the part of the society. The Queen, on leaving, at two o'clock, was loudly cheered by a large number of people who had assembled in the park. Although the day was variable, the attendance was very large for an early show, the number of visitors and fellows approaching ten thousand. This is not surprising, considering that nearly thirty thousand tickets have been sold for the season, and that numbers of foreigners availed themselves of the opportunity of seeing one of the most remarkable scenes of Europe. The perfection exhibited in floriculture, and the assemblage of beauty of all nations, in the full blaze of fashion, can nowhere else be paralleled. Many of the foreign ambassadors, commissioners, and exhibitors were present, and among the variety of personages were Pestonjee Merjee and Yaccjee Merjee, the great Parsee bankers of the Eastern Dckhan, in their native garb; and the Honourable Messrs. Gayn and Dolon, from the far west of Kentucky. A robbery of unheard-of audacity, it is stated, took place on Wednesday at the Jardin des Plantes, Paris.

The thieves, who were probably concealed at the moment when the gates were closed, carried off one of the lions of the menagerie. The police only became aware of the fact the next morning, and entertain hopes of discovering the thieves, whose course has been tracked as far as the Quai by stains of blood on the ground. A handkerchief covered with blood has also been discovered near the animal's den; it bears the initials "C. V."

The Austrians are still acting the part of insane despots in Italy. The Austrian commandant of Forlì lately killed a young boy to be flogged to death for accidentally killing his dog with a stone. Count Nobili, the Austrian governor of Bologna, issued a notice on the 27th ult. menacing with the bastinado all who were caught in preventing the inhabitants from smoking, and stating that all such offences, having a political aim, are liable to be punished by court-martial. On the 26th, four peasants were shot Forlìmpopoli for having given shelter to part of the Pastore's band.

A Hanoverian journal announces that the rearing and sale of singing birds in the vicinity of St. Andreasberg and Dunderstadt has become an article of commerce to a considerable amount; and adds that upwards of 7000 canary birds were reared last year at the latter place, which brought in a sum of 4000 rix dollars.

Such is the competition between the steam-vessels on the Hull and Hamburg line that last Saturday eleven lasts of wheat were taken by a screw steamer as ballast, meaning that no freight was paid for it; at all, to the great mortification of the shareholders.

Some time ago a lot of sharpers in New York advertised in several Canada papers that they were prepared to take parties to the World's Fair and back, remaining there three weeks, for 100 dollars each. The "company" of swindlers obtained about 15,000 dollars and the whole thing has blown up.

A grand entertainment was given at Astor-house, New York, on the 23rd ult., by the St. George's Society, at which Sir Henry Bulwer, who had just recovered from severe indisposition, was one of the principal guests and speakers. Dr. Beals presided, and the Swedish Minister, Mr. Lytton, son of Sir E. B. Lytton, was also present. Captain Cooper responded for the British army, Sir H. Bulwer for the Duke of Wellington, and Mr. Lytton for his father.

The American papers state that Jenny Lind was grossly insulted, in Pittsburg, stones having been thrown into her carriage, and afterwards into her dressing-room. She subsequently refused to sing again, and left instantly for Baltimore.

Mrs. Bloomer, editor of the *Lily*, has adopted the "short dress and trousers," and says in her paper of this month that many of the women in that place (Seneca Falls) oppose the change; others laugh; others still are in favour; "and many have adopted the dress." She closes the article upon the subject as follows:—"Those who think we look 'queer' would do well to look back a few years, to the time when they wore ten or 15 lb. of petticoat and bustle around the body, and balloons on their arms, and then imagine which cut the queerest figure—they or we. We care not for the frowns of over fastidious gentlemen; we have those of better taste and less questionable morals to sustain us. If men think they would be comfortable in long, heavy skirts, let them put them on; we have no objection. We are more comfortable without them, and so have left them off. We do not say that we shall wear this dress and no other, but we shall wear it for a common dress; and we hope it may become so fashionable that we may wear it at all times and in all places without being thought singular. We have already become so attached to it that we dislike changing to a long one."—*New York Post*.

#### CAPTAIN PAULET HENRY SOMERSET.

It would be as well if, in future, large placards were placed in all the chief bill-sticking departments of the metropolis, giving notice that henceforth the law will be administered upon, as well as by the aristocracy; that fines will cease, and the cells of the House of Correction take their place; and that any



"gentleman" found misbehaving himself, or breaking the law, will really be prosecuted and sentenced, as if he were what he would be, not a gentleman but a law breaker.

Captain Paulet Henry Somerset, of the Coldstream Guards, distinguished himself on Monday afternoon much to his own satisfaction, and in the evening was distinguished as an example by Mr. Hardwick, much to the satisfaction of the public.

Captain Paulet Henry Somerset, of the Coldstream Guards, entered the Kensington gate of Hyde-park at a rapid rate in a phaeton and pair, and proceeded to drive up the road towards the Exhibition. The constable stationed at the gate called to him, but he either did not or would not hear. Police constable Griffin, while 30 or 40 yards in front of the vehicle, signalled him to stop, by holding up his hands. Captain Somerset paid not the slightest regard to the signal, but held on his way. As he continued to drive on, Griffin endeavoured to explain to him, that, in accordance with the orders of the Commissioners, he must go by Rotten-row, and not by the road."

Captain Somerset, in answer, merely whipped his horses, and the policeman thereupon, in obedience to his orders, seized the reins. The gallant officer immediately commenced lashing the constable about the head and shoulders, and drew blood from his face. Finally the policeman let go his hold, and Captain Somerset drove off at a gallop, but was overtaken and brought back by the mounted patrol.

For this offence he was at once taken before Mr. Hardwick, who, after hearing the evidence, said:—

"It matters very little whether the warning given by the police constable at Kensington-gate was seen or not. Two other constables signalled you, and then, whether gentleman or coachman, it was your duty to pull up at the instant. Instead of doing this you drove on furiously, and paid no attention to the constables.

"Captain Somerset: I should have stopped if treated with proper civility.

"Mr. Hardwick: If officers exceed their duty there is an easy remedy by complaint to the commissioners or to a magistrate. I own I am surprised that an officer in her Majesty's service should not have set a better example of obedience to those in authority. Constables must be protected in their duty, and examples must be made of all persons who obstruct or injure them in their duty. You will go to the House of Correction for ten days.

"Captain Somerset: House of Correction! Pray allow me to pay a fine. I trust you will consider your decision over again. Such a sentence will probably oblige me to leave my regiment. I will pay any fine you may inflict.

"Mr. Hardwick: No; I decline to make any alteration in the sentence. The law knows no distinction of persons, and there are no circumstances of mitigation in your case, as you, from your position, ought to have set an example of obedience to those in authority."

Surely there is some necessity for a placard of the kind above mentioned if the law is to be carried out in this astonishing way! Gentlemen of high blood won't know what to be at.

The thing is such a novelty! A gentleman ignominiously punished—not allowed to pay a fine—because he thrashed a policeman—ridiculous! It could not have happened in the good old times!

Let us hope that these good old times of impunity are really gone; and that the salutary example which Mr. Hardwick has made, it may be said to "all nations," of Captain Paulet Henry Somerset, of the Coldstream Guards, will be useful as a warning to aspiring young gentlemen, and as an encouragement to timid magistrates.

#### THE CHESHIRE RAILWAY SMASH: CONCLUSION.

The Cheshire tragedy, equal in its results to a small conflict in Kaffirland, terminated on Monday.

The evidence given on Friday week consisted of details of the accident and its attendant circumstances, narrated by the servants of the company, who had charge of the second and third trains, and contained nothing new, except their personal adventures. The secretary also was examined, and his evidence related to the general arrangements made to work the line, and those adopted having special reference to the operations of the race days. The most important facts ascertained being that there was actually at the time "no person responsible for the proper working of the signals," and that no special instructions were issued for the working of the tunnel in consequence of the anticipated increase of traffic on the race days, there being no engineer to issue them.

In order to test the capability of the Druid engine, which drew the first train concerned in the collision, Captain Laffan proposed that a train equal in weight should proceed from the Frodsham station through the tunnel to the Moore station. If, as alleged, the engine came to a stand still owing to the slipperiness of the rails and not the weight of the train, then on a fine morning, with dry rails, the Druid ought to take the train from Frodsham to Moore without difficulty, and thus show that the primary cause of the accident was the wetness of the rails. Accordingly it was arranged that a train consisting of eighteen carriages should be laden with seventy tons of chair iron, properly distributed, and taken through the tunnel.

The experiment was made on Saturday morning at half-past eight o'clock. A train of eighteen carriages was attached to the Druid at Frodsham station. The weather was exceedingly dry and favourable, but there was a rather strong wind blowing, not exactly dead against the train, but at an angle of about 45 degrees against it. The train was put in motion, and the start was certainly a very difficult affair. The engine with a pressure of steam at 76lb. to the square inch, laboured hard, and the progress was barely 100 yards in the first minute, while three minutes and a half were consumed nearly in the first 500 yards. Gradually, however, the speed was increased, and the following are the results of the trip:—

	h. m. s.
Started from Frodsham . . . . .	8 53 0
Entered the tunnel . . . . .	9 3 30
Emerged from the tunnel . . . . .	9 7 25
Reached Moore station . . . . .	9 13 0

It will thus be seen that the train was occupied—

	m. s.
In going to the tunnel . . . . .	12 miles 10 30
" through the tunnel . . . . .	1 1/2 " 3 55
" from tunnel to Moore 2 . . . . .	5 35
	5 miles 20 0

giving an average speed of 15 miles an hour.

Six of the jury were present at the trip, together with Mr. Nicholson, the coroner. The coroner and Captain Laffan were on the engine, along with Mr. Bragge, the company's own engineer, and Mr. Norris, engineer on the London and North-Western line, and, as stated above, the result appeared to be satisfactory.

The proceedings of the inquest were resumed after the experiment, and the fireman and guard of the third train were examined. What they had to say consisted chiefly of their personal adventures. But the subsequent evidence of Mr. Gibson, the secretary, and Mr. Alderman Bancroft, threw considerable light upon the general method of managing the affairs of the line adopted by the direction. They do not appear to have been at all efficient or prudent.

Towards the conclusion of the proceedings—

Captain Laffan rose and stated to the coroner and jury that the experiment of the morning had not been satisfactory to his own mind, and he wished to have the engine further tested. He desired this because the load of the train that morning was to have been 70 tons, and on going back to examine it, and counting the old iron chairs and rails with which the carriages were loaded he found a deficiency of 22 tons. Mr. Bragge, the company's engineer, stated that he thought Captain Laffan had taken a very extreme estimate of the weight of the train on the 30th of May in fixing the average of the passengers at 12 stone. Captain Laffan rejoined that the weight fixed upon was that of Mr. Bragge himself, in his own evidence to the jury. He stated how many carriages there were, how many passengers each description of carriage would hold, and fixed the average weight of each. It was also in evidence that the carriages were very crowded, and some of the stand-ups would hold 70 persons. He took it that most of the passengers on such an occasion would be grown-up people. Mr. Monk thought 12 stone was a very immoderate average. Captain Laffan again replied that Mr. Bragge's own estimate was taken as to that. Some of the passengers, no doubt, would be only 8 stone, but others would be 14 to 16 stone. There were 536 passengers, and that would give a total of 70 tons. The weight in the train that morning was only 48 tons. He was prepared to have made some allowance or modification of this estimate, but certainly not prepared to expect there would be a difference of 22 tons. Mr. Bragge repeated that the number of passengers was rather over estimated. The Foreman said: The number of passengers in the stand-ups was taken at 70; will your swear some of them will not hold 100? Mr. Bragge thought that if densely packed they might. The Foreman rejoined that they were stated to be densely packed.

The discussion ended without a second experiment being positively fixed on, but it was understood that it was to be made.

The experiment did not take place, and on Monday the inquest was resumed, and Mr. Bragge gave some remarkable evidence. He stated that the locomotive stock on the line appeared to him insufficient for its general traffic. He had stated that opinion to the directors. Had he had a better supply of locomotive stock on the 30th of April he would not have started the Druid with the load he did.

With respect to the experiment he made an important statement:—

"If the weather and other circumstances had been favourable, I still feel that the Druid could have taken her load to Manchester, assisted, as she would be, up the Hooke and Newton inclines. The other circumstances I refer to are the falling of sleet, the wind, and the carriages not being in good running condition. Some of the carriages were not in good running condition: I have had proof of that this morning. The test required by Captain Laffan showed that such a load would depress the carriages so much as to bring them almost upon the tire of the wheels. That weight was upwards of 4 tons—from 4 tons to 4 tons 10 cwt. in each carriage—which would be equal to 82 passengers at 11 stone each. I

stated in my former evidence that the carriages would hold 60 to 70 persons, but I do not think so now. The interior dimensions of the carriages are 19 feet 7 inches by 7 feet 2 inches, less some deduction, amounting to 7 feet 2 inches by 3 inches, and 2 feet 5 inches by 12 inches. That gives an available space of 1361 square feet; and, allowing that each person occupied a space of 18 inches by 18 inches, that would give 60 persons in each carriage. I do not think that is allowing too much space. The result of the trial this morning is to make it probable that the bodies of some of the carriages touched the wheels, in which case each carriage would act as a break, and so far tend to impede the progress of the train. I should think that would arise from a want of sufficient stiffness in the springs of the carriages. The carriages in question did not belong to us, but had come to Chester the previous night, and I had not had time to examine them; but no examination, except they were loaded, would have shown their weakness. Supposing I had had those carriages a longer time, it is probable I should have started them without examination."

The Coroner then proposed to examine Captain Laffan, but Mr. Monk strenuously opposed this proceeding. Captain Laffan came down there as a Government commissioner, to make an inquiry which was totally distinct from that now going on, and in his capacity as Government commissioner he had facilities afforded to him for ascertaining facts and forming opinions not accorded to persons called on criminal inquiries like the present, and he thought it would be a dangerous precedent if an inquiry before a court like this (the last remnant of our Saxon institutions) were to be mixed up with a Government inquiry. He did not know any precedent for such a course, and he had yet to learn that on any previous inquiry of a kind like the present a Government official was to be allowed to collect information, and then to make a statement to a coroner's jury. Mr. Browne entirely concurred in this objection.

The Coroner said, this objection having been taken, which he thought a very reasonable one, he would refrain from pursuing his first intention. He then summed up the evidence at great length, and the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death, with great blame to the Executive Committee, and charge of imprudence and indiscretion against the officers. There was a deficiency of locomotive power, and the management was so imperfect as to endanger the safety of the public." The jury added a recommendation of signals at each end of the tunnel, and that lights should be placed in the carriages.

#### CRIMES AND ACCIDENTS.

Gold dust and bullion which arrives in England from California have hitherto been conveyed from the outports in an exceedingly careless fashion. Consequently great robberies have been effected by the dexterous people who live on other people's lapses of prudence. On Thursday week, gold dust, bullion, and specie arrived at Southampton, by the Great Western steamer, from Mexico, California, and the West Indies, worth nearly a million dollars, and were forwarded to town in common railway waggons, covered with tarpauling. Two clerks and two messengers went up with the train in a closed carriage. When the property was weighed in London, the weight appeared the same, but on inspection it was discovered that three boxes had been abstracted. One of the boxes was found by a cow-boy near the line, in a thorn bush. A watch was set, and a well-dressed "ill-looking fellow," carrying a bag, happening to approach the spot, was arrested, and is now in custody. It is certainly consolatory to people who have not handsome faces and are found in suspicious localities. The man said he was a tailor; that he had quarrelled with his wife in London, had left her to seek for work, and had lost his way. But he was not believed; his face was too ill looking to render its owner credible!

Eliza Fitzgerald, a dashing lass, was found last week by a policeman in the front garden of a house in the Camberwell-road, lying on her back, insensible, and her clothes above her knees. She was conveyed to the station-house, and on recovering her senses told a very singular story. On Friday week she got into an omnibus, which the conductor, named Barter, assured her went to Charing-cross—which was untrue, for it went into the city. When she arrived in Gracechurch-street she naturally complained to Barter, who promised to take her back and put her in the right omnibus. In the course of this journey she determined not to go to Charing-cross, and therefore desired to be set down near her own house. Barter quietly allowed the driver to proceed homewards, disregarding the request of Eliza Fitzgerald; and she being alone in the vehicle he went inside and endeavoured to commit a criminal assault. She resisted him, and he begged pardon, at the same time inducing her to go and take a glass of rum at the George Canning. He then coolly proposed that she should walk with him to his master's stables, which she declined to do, and went on her way home over Camberwell-green. Another man named Haines here came up and entered into conversation with her, when the indefatigable Barter again made his appearance. The trio went to a public-house to have rum, when Eliza Fitzgerald imprudently agreed to take another glass, which was placed on the bar. Whilst it was there Barter called her on one side, and made some observation which drew away her attention from the glass, and immediately after it was handed to her by Haines, who said "You don't drink." She drank about the half of it, and observed that it tasted very nasty. Barter replied that it was much better than that she had drunk, and persuaded her to finish it. She did not do so, but spat out a portion of what she had taken; but, notwithstanding this, her tongue instantly felt clammy, her

hands became benumbed, and her legs so weak that she trembled violently, and was hardly able to support herself. She begged for heaven's sake that Barter would see her home, as she thought she was dying, and what occurred afterwards, and until she found herself at the Camberwell station the next morning, she had no idea. She complained that when in the station-house Constable Spratt had ill-used her, and made her improper proposals. That was her story. It appeared certain that she had been violated, as a surgeon's certificate to that effect was put in as evidence. In addition to this, Mrs. Kearney, sister of Eliza Fitzgerald, declared that both Haines and Barter admitted the truth of the charge, and offered a compromise. In defence witnesses were produced, who made counterstatements, the effect of which was that Eliza Fitzgerald was not a modest woman, that she drank rum at the Artiehook—which she denied,—and the bar-maid of the Mother Red Cap said that Fitzgerald was "very drunk" when at that house, that she talked improperly, kissed Haines several times, and was finally carried away perfectly drunk. Sergeant Head said that she had made no complaint against Constable Spratt when bailed out. Mr. Norton, of the Lambeth Police Court, though of opinion that there was no evidence upon which a jury would convict, agreed to a remand at the request of the complainant's counsel.

The case of Harriet Newman still continues to be the fruitful source of questionable stories. There is a fortune-teller at Limehouse, an old woman named Woodfield. It was upon her authority that Mr. Talbot appears to have come to the conclusion that Harriet Newman had been imposing on the public by her romantic tale of cabs, chloroform, improper houses, drawn knives, and successful resistance to three "gentlemen." Mrs. Woodfield came forward, when the reward was offered by Mr. Lewis, for the discovery of the writer of the letter which drew Harriet Newman to the alleged rendezvous, and declared she wrote the letters in conjunction with Newman and Roberts for the purpose of ruining Day. She came before Mr. Yardley, on Saturday, and impudently confessing her share in the imbroglio, applied for a warrant against both Newman and Roberts for conspiracy. But Mr. Yardley indignantly refused, telling her that she laid herself open to the charge of conspiracy; to which she replied that "she was not at all afraid of that." Ultimately Mr. Yardley was obliged to order her to be put out of the court. A new actor then came on the scene—the solicitor for the prosecution, Mr. Lewis, and in turn he applied for a warrant against Woodfield, on a charge of attempting to extort money from him by false pretences—namely, that she had written the letters. Mr. Yardley refused this application, accusing Mr. Lewis of coming there to make the statement he had made that it might get into the newspapers.

Ellen Mills, and Mary Ann Barcroft, two infants, the first two years and three months, and the second eleven months old, died suddenly on Tuesday week at Haigh, near Ashton, in Cheshire. They had eaten of porridge, which made them very sick, and died soon after. Suspicion was excited, the constable made a stir about it, and ultimately, as the porridge-pot had been cleaned, and all traces of its contents had disappeared, it was found on a post-mortem examination that arsenic had been mixed with the children's food. An inquest is now sitting on the bodies. The cause of these murders is supposed to have been burial-club money.

Mr. and Mrs. Keane had dined with Major Alcock, of Richmond, near Cappelquin, in the county of Waterford, on the 7th of May, and were returning home in an inside car, about ten o'clock, when a shot was fired at them from behind a wall. The coachman distinctly saw the flash, and heard the whizzing of the bullet. The horse was fresh, and trotting very fast at the time, and the assassin missed his aim. The police were speedily on the spot, but no trace of the person who fired the shot could be discovered. This horrible outrage took place within one hundred yards of the town of Cappelquin, and had any life been lost, it must have been that of Mrs. Keane, as she was sitting at the side from whence the shot had been fired.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

A document has just been printed and presented to the House of Commons, from which it appears that last year the sum of £2844 3s. 11d. was paid under the head of civil contingencies by the country on account of the funeral of her Majesty the late Queen Dowager, and £353 17s. 1d. on account of the funeral of the late Duke of Cambridge.

The following memorandum has been circulated by Mr. Commissioner Mayne for the guidance of the superintendents of police:—"The police would be justified in stopping music playing in the streets, and, if necessary, removing the parties in cases where, from the loud noise, or other circumstances danger is caused to passengers in the streets, horses frightened, or the thoroughfares obstructed. Let instructions be given accordingly for the guidance of the police."

A deputation of Jews had an interview with Lord John Russell on Tuesday, at his official residence in Downing-street, on the subject of Sunday trading.

Nearly £20,000 worth of land has just been secured for the Birmingham Freehold Land Society. This will make nearly 800 freeholds, in addition to the 945 previously made by this society, or a total of more than 1700! These purchases furnish another proof of the immense power of association.

The chapel of the Most Holy Sacrament was opened in the Reverend Mr. Oakley's church, by Cardinal Wiseman, on Sunday with great pomp and ceremony. The procession of the clergy amounted to about one hundred.

We stated last week that rules for a criminal information against the publishers of the *Morning Herald and Advertiser*, were obtained last week on the part of the ladies of the Clapham Convent, who complained that they had been scandalously libelled in those journals. On Tues-

day the counsel for the defendants retracted and apologized in Court, and with that, the plaintiffs being content, the rules were discharged.

At a numerously attended meeting of vestrymen of St. Pancras parish, held in the Vestay room, Camden-town, on Wednesday, a resolution was agreed to that a fresh inquiry shall be made into the charge of assault against the master of St. Pancras workhouse, and the whole evidence laid before the vestry forthwith.

From a return, printed by order of the House of Commons, it appears that the total expenditure in the relief of the poor in the Unions in Ireland, for the year ended 29th of September, 1850, was £1,430,108, of which £710,945 was spent in maintenance, £120,789 in out door relief, £151,055 in salaries and rations of officers, and £447,317 for other expenses. The number of persons relieved was 805,702 in, and 368,565 out of the workhouse.

In all the outports of Ireland, persons belonging to the constabulary are employed in taking down the names and occupations of all passengers, with a classification showing whether their departure is permanent or temporary. The Census Commissioners have determined to continue this branch of the enumerators during the summer months, in the hope of being thus enabled to obtain correct data on the subject of emigration.

In no previous season, since the great failure of the potatoes in 1846, were seed potatoes in such request in Ireland as in the present year. All classes of landholders, from the highest to the lowest, have had their confidence in their favourite esculent restored, and are determined on putting it again to the test, and that, too, on a very extensive scale. A commercial traveller, who recently passed through a considerable portion of the counties of Derry, Antrim, Armagh, Monaghan, and Fermanagh, states that everywhere he passed, planting potatoes seemed to be the order of the day—that he has not unfrequently seen so many as six or eight spades, as they are termed, busy sowing potatoes as in times past. He says that comparatively few, in some districts, are being put in drills, lazy beds or ridges being preferred.

One of the Clare unions, that of Ennis, has sent off forty-four female paupers to Liverpool, thence to embark for Australia. These poor females, who had been comfortably attired at the expense of the union, appeared much gratified at the prospect of independence opened to them. Other unions are making arrangements to lessen the fixed burden of pauperism by sending off portions of the female inmates in the workhouses.

A large number of the best and most efficient workmen connected with the mining and iron districts of Rhymney, Blaenarvon, and Blaiana are about to leave the country in the course of a few weeks, intending to embark as emigrants for the United States. Vessels are continually sailing from the various ports in South Wales with emigrants, and ere long a large body of Latter-day Saints will find their way, it is said, to Bristol, Liverpool, and other outports, for the purpose of emigrating to the great Mormon city or settlement on the banks of the Great Salt Water Lake. Many of these Mormonites are employed in the iron districts of Glamorganshire, and comprise some of the best and most experienced workmen.

Mr. John Power, D.L., J.P., of Gurteen, put a period to his existence on Sunday night, at 12 o'clock. On retiring to his bedroom that night, he took a duelling pistol, and placing the muzzle to his head fired the fatal shot, and instant death was the result. The *Tipperary Vindicator* says Mr. Power was at the head of one of the noblest fortunes in the country when he arrived at age. He was chosen representative for Dungarvan soon after he became of age. He was subsequently representative for several years of his native county. He was of too confident a nature, and much of the immense funded and landed property of which he was the possessor was lost, or is become in some degree embarrassed; but we have not heard difficulties of a pecuniary description, or any other cause, alleged as the incentive to the rash and awful deed which has deprived him of life. He was about 35 years of age, and has left a wife and infant family.

The northern papers bring accounts of the destruction by fire of Downhill Castle, county of Antrim, the residence of Sir Hervey Bruce, and considered to be one of the finest private mansions in the province of Ulster.

The *Costituzionale* of Florence announces from Rome that on the 27th ultimo Signor Baldasseroni and Cardinal Antonelli came to an agreement about the continuation of the Bologna Railroad to Pistoia. Nothing has been decided as yet concerning the railway from Sienna to Rome.

An English company has offered to the Sardinian government advantageous terms for the construction of a railway to connect Genoa with a French line from Marseilles, counting upon the Indian traffic, as the route to Alexandria, according to the calculations of the company, would be thus shortened by five or six hours.

Letters from Liberia, of the 13th of February, announce that Mr. Shaw, the agent sent out from England to experimentalise on the growth of cotton, was about to ship a cargo of bales to Liverpool. Liberia, it is expected, will at no distant period become a large exporter of cotton.

In anticipation of the meeting of the Diet on the 22nd instant, the garrison of Frankfurt is to be increased from 5000 to 15,000 men, at once. This corps will form the nucleus of a force which is destined to reach the number of 150,000 men, destined, according to the latest arrangements, to be kept at the disposal of the Diet.

A letter from Montreal says that the banks of the river Yamaska, twenty miles below Montreal, have fallen in, carrying away about seventy-two acres of land, with three houses and outbuildings, with a number of cattle and horses. One woman and two children are also said to have been drowned.

A thunder storm burst over Boulogne on Sunday. The lightning struck the dome of the new cathedral, and broke down some of the ornamental work. It then broke into a house adjoining and killed an infant in its cradle.

### TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

The letter of M. has been in type for some weeks, giving place as he will have understood, to matter of more passing interest. For that reason, and for that only, we stole a march upon him last week; but we need not explain to one who so well understands our own spirit and our obstacles. The paper of E. B. deserves, and shall have, a well-considered reply.

We shall also take time in replying to the grave question raised by our new and esteemed correspondent, FAREWELL; not because we have to form our opinion, but because we would do justice both to that opinion and to his.

It is impossible to acknowledge the mass of letters we receive. Their insertion is often delayed, owing to a press of matter; and when omitted it is frequently from reasons quite independent of the merits of the communication.

Communications should always be legibly written, and on one side of the paper only. If long, it increases the difficulty of finding space for them.

All letters for the Editor should be addressed to 10, Wellington-street, Strand, London.

## Postscript.

SATURDAY, May 17.

The House of Commons went into committee on the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill last night; the Irish opposition having quite exhausted its obstructive tactics for the present. The amount of business actually done was small, consisting only of a committee of the bill pro forma, in order that it may be reprinted in the form to which Ministers will adhere. Lord JOHN RUSSELL stated that no understanding had been come to between the Attorney-General and Mr. Walpole, the mover of the stringent amendments. The next critical moment for the Whigs will, therefore, be the division on these amendments. Mr. DISRAELI distinctly stated his intention of voting for them, and any amendment which would render the bill more retaliatory and severe.

A small episode of some interest was enacted between Lord John Russell and Mr. Disraeli in committee, which explains the ostensible reason why he is for retaliation. Mr. DISRAELI said:—

"The noble lord had told them he had no hesitation in saying the rescript of the Pope and the appointment of Cardinal Wiseman were part and parcel of a great conspiracy against the civil and religious liberties of this country. (*Hear, hear.*) Did the noble lord correct him? He would be sorry to misrepresent what the noble lord had said. He could not believe that the Minister could make such a declaration without well weighing his words."

"Lord J. RUSSELL observed that what he did state was, so far as his recollection enabled him to say, that it was part of a conspiracy to prevent the extension of civil and religious liberty in Europe, and that the influence of this country was felt to be that of a country advocating the cause of civil and religious liberty. He certainly did not mean to say that there was a conspiracy against the civil and religious liberties of this country."

Mr. DISRAELI thought that statement materially altered the grounds upon which they were called upon to legislate. Would the bill before them baffle the conspiracy mentioned by Lord John Russell? It would not; for it only provided for petty religious persecution. The Government had not proposed a measure equal to the emergency, as estimated by the noble lord. And it was because the amendment proposed went far to vindicate the national honour, and protect civil and religious liberty, insulted and endangered, according to the Premier, that he should vote for them.

The bill was recommitted, after some discussion, for Monday.

The only other matter of importance related to the Commissioners of Sewers.

Sir B. HALL called attention to certain irregularities in the keeping of their records and accounts, observing that he had never seen documents in any public department in so disgraceful a state. He recommended the abolition of the Commission as useless, extravagant, and irresponsible. Lord ERSKINE denied some of the allegations of Sir B. Hall, gave explanations regarding the rest; defended the proceedings of the commissioners in their discharge of an onerous duty, and challenged Sir Benjamin to bring forward his charges in a tangible shape.—The House adjourned at a quarter to eight o'clock until Monday.

The following letter has been forwarded in reply to the John-street memorial:—

"Foreign-office, May 15, 1851.

"Sir,—I am directed by Viscount Palmerston to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th instant, enclosing a memorial from certain inhabitants of the metropolis assembled at the Literary Institution, Fitzroy-square, praying the interference of her Majesty's Government in favour of the Hungarians detained in Turkey, and I am to request that you will acquaint the memorialists that this matter continues to engage the earnest attention of her Majesty's Government.

"I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

"H. U. ADDINGTON.

"Thornton Hunt, Esq., Broadway, Hammersmith."



The Queen held a Drawing-room on Thursday at St. James's Palace; and visited the Exposition yesterday morning.

A body of exhibitors met on Thursday at Crosby-hall, and passed the following among other resolutions:— "That this meeting of the exhibitors in the Exhibition of the Industry of All Nations views with regret the stringent course of policy which the royal commissioners have pursued, and are pursuing, towards the exhibitors. That this meeting feels that the free admission of all exhibitors would be just to the exhibitors, and highly conducive to the general success of the undertaking." They appointed a committee, and instructed them to wait on the commissioners with a copy of the resolutions.

The receipts from visitors rose higher than ever on Thursday. The 5s. contributions amounted to £2430; and the sale of season tickets, which still goes on prosperously, swelled the total sum taken to £3300. Professor Cowper gave his first lecture to the students of King's College on that day within the building. Yesterday the money taken amounted to £3230, of which £2654 was for daily visitors, and £676 for season tickets.

Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton's comedy, *Not so Bad as we Seem*, or *Many Sides to a Character*, written for the benefit of the Guild of Literature and Art, was performed last night by the amateurs—literary men and painters—at Devonshire-house, in the presence of the Queen and Prince Albert. The room was filled with a brilliant company. "The piece," says the *Times*, "is one more of character than plot." The *Daily News* tells us that it "is admirably constructed," and adds that "the curtain fell amid loud and prolonged applause, in which the royal party heartily joined." The *Morning Chronicle* writes that the "plot, embracing little action or onward progress, is not very clear in itself, and was made perplexingly hazy by the dim indistinctness with which, in the greater number of cases, the points were brought out." The scene is laid in the days of the booksellers Tonson and Curll, the characters range through all ranks, and a Jacobite plot is woven up with the action. Of course the principal character is a Grub-street hack. The performance will realize nearly a thousand pounds.

The following letter has been sent to the editor of the *Morning Chronicle*:—

"Sir,—The *Times* newspaper has just been brought me, and I see in it a report of Mr. Spooner's speech on the Religious Houses Bill. A passage in it runs as follows:—

"It was not usual for a coroner to hold an inquest, unless when a rumour had got abroad that there was a necessity for one, and how was a rumour to come from the underground cells of the convents? Yes, he repeated, *underground cells*; and he would tell honourable Members something about such places. At this moment, in the parish of Edgbaston, within the borough of Birmingham, there was a large convent of some kind or other being erected, and the whole of the underground was fitted up with cells; and what were those cells for? (Hear, hear.)"

"The house alluded to in this extract is one which I am building for the Congregation of the Oratory of St. Philip Neri, of which I am superior. I myself am under no other superior elsewhere.

"The underground cells to which Mr. Spooner refers have been devised in order to economize space for offices commonly attached to a large house. I think they are five in number, but cannot be certain. They run under the kitchen and its neighbourhood. One is to be a larder, another is to be a coal-hole; beer, perhaps wine, may occupy a third. As to the rest, Mr. Spooner ought to know that we have had ideas of baking and brewing; but I cannot pledge myself to him that such will be their ultimate destination.

"Larger subterranean commonly run under gentlemen's houses in London; but I have never, in thought or word, connected them with practices of cruelty and with inquests, and never asked their owners what use they made of them.

"Where is this inquisition into the private matters of Catholics to end? Your obedient servant,

"JOHN HENRY NEWMAN.

"Oratory, Birmingham, May 15."

General Durrieu, Government candidate, has been elected representative of the department of the Landes. He obtained 17,000 votes, and his competitor, M. Duclere, moderate Republican, 10,000. The Democrats abstained from voting.

A draught petition from the University of Oxford is in circulation, praying that the Royal Commission may be revoked and cancelled.

The *Times* publishes a long declaration, signed by a large proportion of the Roman Catholic laity, apropos of the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill.

Mr. Bethell and Mr. Tindal have been requested to withdraw from the Conservative Club. Mr. John Walter protests in a letter to the *Times*.

William Pamplin, the unfortunate "ill-looking man," supposed to be concerned in the gold-dust robbery, was yesterday brought before the Lord-Mayor; nothing new elicited, except that a wrapper with peculiar folds was found in Pamplin's possession; but the Lord Mayor would not admit him to bail.

A shocking charge of cruelty and starvation of a young girl, sixteen years of age, named Christiana Carpenter, was preferred against her father and stepmother, Robert and Louisa Carpenter, yesterday, at the Bristol Police Court. Her appearance excited the utmost commiseration among the auditors, and caused a thrill of horror to run through all who saw her. Her frame was wasted to the utmost degree; her face, haggard and careworn, with nothing more than skin to cover the bones, was truly ghastly; and her legs, which were not one third the natural size, were covered with sores, the evident marks of neglect. The accused were remanded.

# The Leader.

SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1851.

## Public Affairs.

There is nothing so revolutionary, because there is nothing so unnatural and convulsive, as the strain to keep things fixed when all the world is by the very law of its creation in eternal progress.—DR. ARNOLD.

### RUSSELL THE ACCUSER.

"A GREAT plan" exists, "aimed against civil and religious liberty in every country in Europe," so says Lord John Russell. He holds that the Papal "aggression" is part of it; but with that part, for the present, we have nothing to do; our business being with "the great plan," which unquestionably does exist, and with the fact that the conduct of our Government is such as to expose England, by destroying the outposts of civil and religious liberty, and by yet worse defections, to the ultimate influences of the great plan.

Let us first declare our firm and sincere belief, that Lord John Russell has no such treachery in his mind. He is among the deluded—Leader of the Mised—"Primus inter pares."

The existence of the great conspiracy is no secret. The Revolution of 1848 was simply the convulsive effort of Progress against the vain attempt at the stationary which Arnold denounces, in the admirable passage adopted as the motto to this department of our paper. Revolution has for its antagonism Reaction; and as Liberty has its two halves, "civil and religious," so has Reaction, Royal Absolutism and Spiritual Despotism. Lord John Russell is the champion, faithful though timid, and therefore vacillating, of civil and religious liberty; but his Government has done much to suppress Revolution, and is now doing its best to keep the ground free for Reaction in 1851.

Look at the facts of the week. Questioned in Parliament, Lord Palmerston "cannot say" when France will evacuate Rome, still occupied by her troops; and he admits that those troops have not secured good Government: he has made "communications" on the subject, but it is at the discretion of France to choose her own time for terminating the occupation. He believes that the Austrian troops have evacuated the Danubian provinces by this time [though, of course, he cannot know it yet]; and he denies that France and England have positively arranged for the longer detention of the Hungarian refugees in Turkey; but the Russian Government proposes to keep a force upon the Danubian frontier, and as to the Hungarian refugees, "he was sorry to say that as yet the endeavours of the Governments of England and France to obtain their liberation had not been successful."

Now observe, Lord Palmerston interferes in Roman affairs—sends thither a deaf nobleman, Lord Minto, who "does not hear" what the Pope declares that he said; that noblemen draws on the people of Italy, especially of Rome and Sicily,—emitting speeches to the Romans and sending fleets to the Sicilians; withdraws his countenance and fleets just as affairs become most critical,—the Papacy is reestablished in statu quo, and Naples walks over Sicily. Lord Palmerston makes "communications" to the French Government of a kind to save his own credit with Liberals pro forma at home, but to let France understand that England holds herself precluded from interfering: "I object to your doing so," he seems to have said, "it is very indecorous, but of course I cannot interfere;" the French Government, therefore, feels quite free to act without fear of England. Turkey, anxious to release the Hungarian refugees, negotiates with Russia for leave to do so; Lord Palmerston intervenes to back Turkey; and the result is, that the will of Russia prevails. The time comes for Russia to evacuate the Danubian provinces; Lord Palmerston negotiates, and so shapes his representations as to recognize the feasibility of Russia's retaining troops on the frontier—that Russian frontier which is ever on the move, advancing to the south and west.

Last week we saw another strange case in an opposite quarter; no sooner does Brazil become sincere and active in suppressing the slave trade, than

Lord Palmerston, so anxious in exhorting her to aid in that cause, seizes her to chastise and paralyze her.

It is always so: he professes the most ardent desire for Liberal opinions and free institutions; he interferes on that side and the Liberal cause is crippled. It was thus that he has nullified British influence in Turkey, destroyed it in Greece and Spain, and allied it to a vulgar sham-liberalism in Portugal; thus that he incited the people of Sicily, Rome, and Lombardy, deserted them, and left the way which he had filled with his boastful histrionics open to returning Absolutism; thus that he "protested" on behalf of Hungary, and left her to be overrun by Russian and Austrian troops; thus that he interfered for Schleswig-Holstein, now restored to Denmark. Of Lord Palmerston's motives we have no knowledge; we know nothing of him, but that he is one of the cleverest and most agreeable men of the English official order, cut out for triumphs both in drawing-room and council; we have only been enumerating some of his public acts, and it is remarkable that they present, systematically, the same series of turns—a chance of Progress, profession of solicitude in that behalf by Lord Palmerston, his intervention, Reaction.

Russia must know who, under Nesselrode, has been her best servant; Austria who, under Metternich or Schwarzenberg; Naples who, under Del Caretto.

It has been stated that police have been sent over from France to watch over French Republicans; from Austria to watch over Hungarians, Italians, and Poles; from Berlin to watch over Germans. Lord Palmerston is Foreign Minister.

Now review these facts broadly, as a whole. Progress made a start in 1848; Lord Palmerston was very zealous in the cause; diplomacy, in which Freemasonry the Viscount is so distinguished a member, recovers its supremacy; he is on such good terms with his late antagonists on the stage of the great diplomatic theatre that he exchanges police with them; and now, so says Lord John, there is "a great plan against civil and religious liberty in every country in Europe."

Lord John, it appears, regards his Papal Aggression Bill as one mode of counteracting that "great plan." Lord Palmerston is a member of Lord John's Cabinet.

When we say that we do not accuse Lord Palmerston of being a traitor, we do not utter that negative because we desire to evade the law of libel, but because we really are destitute of the slightest proof to establish such a charge, or even to establish such a conviction in our own mind. Diplomacy, by the sufferance of Legislatures and Peoples, is a sealed chamber; and we suspect that it is a freemasonry in which the members merge many natural feelings in a cosmopolite esprit de corps. As soon as Lord Palmerston enters into that council,—its secrets, its reserves, its suppression of papers, its "extracts," its "representations," its "understandings," its "secret articles," its licences in dealing with what the vulgar call truth—he is lost to our sight. We do say, however, that his position is one of the most curious of historical puzzles—so clever, so prosperous in aspect, so anxious for Liberalism, so uniformly visited by the success of Despotism. We have not the means of solving that puzzle; but we also say that it is high time for Englishmen, if there are any in Parliament, to take steps towards a solution.

Meanwhile we point again to the broadest facts—to the interest which England has in defending her own opinions and institutions, if possible, on more distant lands than her own; to the knowledge that the vast bulk of the populations of Europe agree with England; to the result, that Diplomacy, whatever it may do in those secret ways, defeats Liberalism and reestablishes Despotism; and that the English Premier now confesses the existence of a "great plan." The sort of action, therefore, to which his Government has trusted is, to say the least, not successful. Now there is another course, the success of which is all but certain: it would be, to abandon these secret manoeuvrings of diplomacy, to leave these vain negotiations with foreign Governments bent, as we see by their acts, in restoring Despotism, and to appeal, openly, to the Peoples of Europe. That indeed would be straightforward, "English"; it would reassure Liberalism throughout Europe; it would raise English influence to its highest pinnacle; it would be successful; it would disarm the prospect of discord and bloodshed which now hangs over 1852.

## THE CHURCH IN MANCHESTER.

A POWERFUL contemporary is awakened from his visions of an international millennium in the Crystal Palace, by the jar and shock of our own domestic discords:—"While we are anxiously and yet hopefully hailing the first dawn of a new era, which is to weld the inhabitants of the earth into one people, we are suddenly reminded of the mortifying contrast between speculation and reality by the spectacle of our own religious dissensions." And the *Times* ascribes that mortifying concussion to Rome, who "is now disturbing the jubilee of nations by arrogant pretensions and sectarian bitterness," by occasioning the "aggression" and the debates in Parliament. But there were two to that bargain. Rome could not have frightened the Commons into hysterics if the Commons had not been hysterical; Ministers, once begun, would not have been plunged in endless squabbles if they had started with an efficient bill—if they had begun by ascertaining the measure of possibility in that matter, and filled it at once. But these dissensions, God wot, are to save the church from danger! Rome threatens to restore her empire, and, to save England, Lord John, newly applying the maxim, "Divide et impera," divides his country!

No, it is not from Rome any more than the *Leader* that danger to the church of England is to be feared. If her enemies are to be sought out and combated, they will be found at home. It is not the power on the seven hills that menaces the church, but the Rome within; and that strange phase of genuine religious zeal is not half so hazardous as the infidelity—not the opposition from without, mis-called infidelity where no allegiance was ever pledged; but the slender faith of admitted sons, office-bearers, and ministers. The Church of England is "a great fact" and a living power; it is the form of the universal and eternal faith which has de facto expressed the convictions of the people of this country; it is the concrete English form of a truth, has done much work, and has not less to do; and if it is now in danger, its peril comes from the unfaithfulness of its own servants.

Take the case of Manchester, as it comes before us this week. While the Bishop of that see is continuing his ungenerous and noxious contest with Mr. Allsop, the invalid curate of Westhoughton, the office bearers of the episcopal parish itself are recording, not for the first time, a scandal in the Church. Plurality and non-residence have long been abuses of the cathedral establishment in Manchester; and last year the retiring churchwardens recorded on the parish books a protest against "the retention, by the Reverend R. Parkinson, of the presidency and incumbency of St. Bee's, with their emoluments, arising from his preferment as one of the canons of Manchester." But was the protest effectual? On the contrary, his example is about to be followed by two others of the remaining three clergymen holding canonries in the cathedral—the Reverend C. D. Wray, who has accepted the valuable rectory of South Runciton, in Norfolk; and the Reverend R. C. Clifton, who has expressed his intention of retiring to a living that he holds in Oxford, of which the duties have hitherto been discharged by a curate. Manchester has a large and an increasing population; the Bishop, the Archbishop, and two eminent civilians, Dr. Addams and Mr. Baddeley, hold that the cure of souls resides in the dean and canons as successor to the warden and fellows of the old College of Christ; yet of the four clergymen holding high preferments in the Church, three thus leave their posts! The retiring churchwardens again, this year, record their protest.

Now who are these churchwardens? Are they Dissenters, enemies of the Church, insidious traitors in the camp? No, they are most respectable members of the Church—Richard Birley, John Morley, and Thomas Clegg; gentlemen whose names are not confuted to Manchester. They are nominated by the Church Reform Association of the place—a society founded a few years back to make the Church of England, at least in Manchester, what it professes to be—the Church of the nation and of the people. That society is supported by the respectable, safe, orthodox Whig organ in the press; it is ridiculed by the organs of Dissent, as a hopeless attempt to reform a corrupt corporation. It is the representative of that society that now record their protest against the two clergymen, who follow their colleagues, at such a time as this, in leaving the Church, its interests, and its cure of souls to those who are wrong in saying that the enemies of the Church are not to be found on the Capitoline,

or in Wellington-street, but in the contentious brethren of the Church, still more in her deserters?

We read with deep feeling the remark in a letter by Mr. Partington, one of the churchwardens of Westhoughton, sturdily contradicting some of the statements advanced against Mr. Allsop on behalf of the Bishop:—

"I hope you and your readers will excuse my plain words and bluntness of speech, as I am one of those who are better prepared to follow a plough or spade, scythe or sickle, than for writing letters or for making speeches; and I am thankful that it has pleased God to place me in that station of gaining my daily bread; it was the method of life that our Creator first designed us, and a man cannot be busied in the offices of agriculture and a farmer, but many things will come under his observation in drawing his thoughts towards his Maker."

A clergy there will always be—a fraternity of men fitted to prepare other minds, busied in the labours of the day, for thoughts of more enduring things; a people however distracted by antagonisms and worried into the "voluntary" principle, will always desire to have its trust students and guides of truth; but it is a bitter accusation of that clergy, when a plain man turns from their dissensions to read the eternal book of nature for himself—when he turns for commune from his Prelate to his plough.

## THE FATES OF FRANCE.

REVISE the Constitution or maintain the Statu Quo, build up the Empire or reconstruct the Monarchy, proclaim Napoleon the Second or Henry the Fifth, intrigue, negotiate, conspire, do anything, in fact, but the one thing needful—accept the Republic and act with honour.

True; there is no party in France which is not disgusted with the Constitution of '48. True; there is no party in France which does not desire the revision, in one sense or another, or the total obliteration of the Constitution of '48.

But how is it to be effected? Does disgust justify dishonour, and desire excuse bad faith? Will discontent palliate the breaking of an oath; or attachment to a royal house, in preference to a noble People, excuse barefaced perjury? The Republic was enthusiastically proclaimed by Paris in revolt on the 24th of February, from the balcony of the Hotel de Ville, and solemnly accepted by France, from the steps of the Hall of the Constituent Assembly, on the 4th of May, 1848. That Assembly devised and enacted a Constitution or Code of fundamental Rules for the future government of France. Under that instrument it was provided that the representatives of the People should be elected by universal suffrage, and that the concurrence of a majority of three-fourths of the Legislative Assembly should be necessary to authorise a legal revision of the Constitution. Now in the first place, the Assembly entrusted with the maintenance of that Constitution violated it by abolishing universal suffrage; in the second place, there is good reason to believe, that certain sections of the party who passed the electoral law of the 31st of May, 1849, are about to devise means for the revision of the Constitution, illegally, and that certain other sections of that party are conspiring to overturn and abolish the Constitution altogether. The illegal revision would be a violation of the Constitution; the abolition of the instrument would be treachery to the French People.

What is meant by the word "revision" as it is used? It means such an alteration of the Constitution as would prolong indefinitely the power and position of Louis Napoleon, and be tantamount to the establishment of the Empire, under a constitutional mask. Revision, therefore, means Imperialism, and finds shelter and favour at the Elysée. This policy is advocated by the Ministry—by the 286 who have enlisted under the banner of Léon Faucher, the superb and unscrupulous Minister of the Interior. But the 286 are incapable of acting alone; and thus they seek to become connection with the other party, who march with "revision," for a battle-cry, "fusion," as a means, and the Monarchy of the Bourbons restored, as an end.

"Fusion"—a hopeless, fatal, insane project—springing from the brain of M. Guizot, who is trying to guide the destinies of France with face averted from the future, and a Monk for his pole star. Fusion means a union of all the régimes—of the so-called princes of the younger and the so-called king of the elder branch of the house of Bourbon. Fusion, which would combine in one party the Count de Paris with the Count de Cham-

bord, the Prince de Joinville with the Duke de Nemours, and the Duchess of Orleans. A hash of feudalism, of the selfish policy of the monarchy of July, and the Parliamentary notions and the Parliamentary corruptions of Guizot and Duchâtel!

These two parties,—"Revision", leading to an empire without an emperor, and "Fusion", to an absolute monarchy without an absolute king—these two parties set up to be the fates of France; in their hands they claim to take the threads of her future, which they can either spin or cut at pleasure.

But they have forgotten (how should they remember!) that France has another fate, or destiny, which never yet failed her—The People.

One would think that '89 and '93 had been endured in vain; that the splendid dream of the Empire had been dissipated to no purpose; that the exile of Charles the Tenth and the flight of Louis Philippe were mere Contes de Fées—old women's tales.

The party of fusion and the party of revision combined make up that boasted "party of order" which is the party of dishonour and treason. We may blush for them, but we need not fear them. France is equal to her great destinies; and the People, whom these men define as a "vile multitude", will one day teach them the lesson—for the fourth time. It is, as an English Member of Parliament would say, on the Notice-paper for 1852.

## THE VALLEY OF DEATH AT NOTTING-HILL.

TRIBES among the Hindoos worship the smallpox as a goddess, and in places nearer home, disease-producing regions have been held sacred. Such is the region called by the Sanitary Association "a plague spot scarcely equalled for its insalubrity by any other in London," namely, the Potteries of Notting-hill. We cannot improve the description given by the Association:—

"It comprises some seven or eight acres, with about 260 houses (if the term can be applied to such hovels), and a population of 900 or 1000." The occupation of the inhabitants is principally pig-fattening; many hundreds of pigs, ducks, and fowls are kept in an incredible state of filth. Dogs abound for the purpose of guarding the swine. The atmosphere is still further polluted by the process of fat-boiling. In these hovels discontent, dirt, filth, and misery are unpassed by anything known even in Ireland. Water is supplied to but a small proportion of the houses. There are foul ditches, open sewers, and defective drains, smelling most offensively, and generating large quantities of poisonous gases; stagnant water is found at every turn, not a drop of clean water can be obtained,—all is charged to saturation with putrescent matter. Wells have been sunk on some of the premises, but they have become, in many instances, useless from organic matter soaking into them; in some of the wells the water is perfectly black and fetid. The paint on the window frames has become black from the action of sulphuretted hydrogen gas. Nearly all the inhabitants look unhealthy, the women especially complain of sickness, and want of appetite; their eyes are sunken, and their skin shrivelled."

They not only look unhealthy, but they are so, and occasionally the poisonous atmosphere threatens to do by death what might be done by happier means—to remove the population:—

"During the three years ending December, 1848, there were seventy-eight deaths; of these, sixty-one were under fifteen years of age, fifty-five under five years. The average duration of life in the three years was only eleven years and seven months. In the first four months there occurred twenty-eight cases of small-pox, or one to every thirty-six of the inhabitants, while throughout the other part of the parish of Kensington, with a population of 97,000, only fourteen cases occurred, or one to seven thousand—showing that the Potteries district is one hundred and ninety-four times more liable to small-pox than the remaining portion of the parish. The same may be said of typhus fever and some other zymotic diseases."

"With regard to cholera, it may be remarked, that the disease occurred not only in the same streets and houses, but in the same rooms that had been visited over and over again by typhus. Rooms were pointed out by the medical officer, where three or four persons had recovered from fever in the spring to fall victims to cholera in the summer."

But the poisonous product does not concern only the inhabitants of this Valley of Death:—

"Some twelve or thirteen hundred feet off there is a row of clean houses, called Crafter Terrace; the situation, though rather low, is open and airy. On Saturday and Sunday, the eighth and ninth of September, 1849, the inhabitants complained of an intolerable stench, the wind then blowing directly upon the terrace from the Potteries. Up to this time there had been no case of cholera among the in-



habitants; but the next day the disease broke out virulently, and on the following day, the 11th of September, a child died of cholera at No. 1. By the 22nd of the same month, no less than seven persons in the terrace lost their lives by this fatal malady."

Now, what is the difficulty in dealing with this pestilential reservoir? We know that it is not impossible to make an effectual cure; we have a proof in the very same neighbourhood, under the same circumstances, in what was done with Camden-place:—

"This place is situated in a district, for its size, as bad as the Potteries, in the same parish, and under the same board of guardians; moreover it is removed but a short distance from the Potteries. During the year 1848, it was occupied by a similar class of pig-fatteners, and orders were obtained from the magistrate for their removal. These were acted on so effectually, that in November of that year, the whole of the people, thirty-two in number, with their animals quitted the place. During the first ten months of the same year, in a population of 508, there were eight deaths; after their removal, and the consequent cleansing of the street, with a population increased to 532, in the corresponding ten months of 1849 there was but one death, although a most fatal epidemic had been superadded to the other ordinary causes of mortality. In comparing, therefore, the mortality of Camden-place cleansed, and uncleansed, with the Potteries, the account stands thus:

Camden-place, clean, 532 inhabitants, 1 death in ten	dirty, 508	8 "	[months]
The Potteries	1000	"	50 "

Thus there is no difficulty inherent in the case. But there is a difficulty in the circumstances. The ground on which the Potteries, or Piggeries, stand belongs, we believe, to more than one owner; one is a clergyman, and of course he is anxious to abolish the nuisance; but, say the Sanitary Association, "some of the worst parts of the district are the property of one of the guardians." That was written in 1850. We might perhaps add something to the statement, but for the present we abstain. We will close with one remark—the Piggy is still there—thus far the spring has not been a very healthy one—summer is coming on.

#### TRESPASS AND PUNISHMENT.

The Protectionists feel bound to afford amusement to the public in this great holiday year of 1851. Since they amused the Town at Drury Lane, and for an entire day exhibited themselves gratis, the walls, hoardings, and public buildings of London have been covered with a strange inscription. People could not make it out; the only plausible suggestion being that Bedlam had been turned loose, and the gastronomic ideas of the human race inverted. For weeks we have read with amazement strange specimens of Roman writing, which seemed to import a prevalent desire for "Free Trade and Starvation!"

But the mystery has been revealed. The eye of the police, which falls upon all things, of course fell upon James Gray and John Allen, who were apprehended in the act of inscribing the enigmatical phrase upon Blackfriars-bridge by the light of the moon.

In the presence of Mr. Alderman Wilson they explained that "a gent" had promised to pay them twopence a piece for these inscriptions, that he had not paid them yet, and that they painted at night because the children smeared their work if they did it by day. Such was their trespass. Their punishment was novel and exemplary: they were ordered to clean the bridge, or go to prison. Of course they cleaned the bridge.

We said the mystery was revealed, but not entirely, for the "gent" who promises to pay, but does not pay, is still involved in congenial obscurity. Who can he be—that man of enlarged, we may say, gigantic revolutionary ideas? Gunpowder Plot was a small conception compared to this. Guy Fawkes proposed to move, with a very forcible suasion, "that the House do rise"; but to awake a people to a constitutional insurrection, by persuading them that cheap bread and plenty of it amount to starvation, that required the original genius of a "gent." Again we ask who is this modern Machiavelli, in the shape, demeanour, and dress of a "gent"? Is it Colonel Sibthorp, or Mr. G. F. Young? or has the Association for the Protection of Native Industry condescended to superintend in person these mighty evolutions? Who can say? Let Sir George Grey and Mr. Mayne look alive, for are there not "six Richmonds in the field"?

It is somewhat singular that on the day after Mr. Alderman Wilson had adopted the principle

of atonement in the case of these poor men, Mr. Hardwick should have had the courage to send Captain Paulet Henry Somerset of the Coldstream Guards to ruminate for ten days in the House of Correction. He could easily have paid, as he offered to pay, a fine to any amount; but the magistrate judged rightly that, as he could not atone for the wrong he had done, he ought to suffer that form of the set punishment which was to him real castigation. A fine or an imprisonment would have been an intolerable punishment to James Gray and John Allen, both very poor men, and Mr. Alderman Wilson justly condemned them to a simple rectification of the damage they had done. Thus both cases are met by the obvious corrective—estoppage and reflection for the rich trespasser, atonement for the needy one; and in both cases we see that rarity, strict, even-handed justice.

#### THEORY REDUCED TO PRACTICE.

OUR "moral" regulations break down at every turn. A leading object of the system upon which society is at present regulated is, not to organize and distribute labour so as to provide for the number of human beings at a given time, but to keep down the number of human beings to fit the existing arrangements of labour; and sometimes the process assumes very horrible shapes. One is child murder. At an inquest on the body of an infant found in the Green-park, this week, Mr. Bedford, the Coroner, stated that cases of child murder are alarmingly frequent: "he believed, from circumstances that have come to his knowledge, that there is a connivance by persons who assist in disposing of new-born infants." An organization to order these "unbidden guests" at "the board of Nature" to "begone"! If these practical people were detected, it would probably be difficult to avoid hanging them; and yet they are but instruments, aiding precautionary "checks" and diseases, to enforce a leading dogma of the old political economy.

#### SELF-SUPPORTING VILLAGE ASSOCIATION.

MAY flowers in Exeter-hall this year; and differ as we may with the theories of some folks, we heartily sympathize with the feelings that lead many to that strange theatre of diverse tongues. But in no one of those gatherings do the clergy seem so thoroughly in their vocation as in the discussion of that blessed principle in which the founder of their church was nurtured, and which is the starting point of the self-supporting village proposed by John Minter Morgan. The meeting of the Association is to be held on the 26th inst. Great progress has been made since the last meeting; many errors have been swept away, many differences of opinion have been sunk to their right subordination in agreement on the one great doctrine: as Walter Cooper said, the other night, Frederick Maurice and Robert Owen have shaken hands, the *Christian Socialist*, the *Edinburgh Review*, and the *Leader* have all joined in the discussion; the Chartists have become Socialists, and Poor-law guardians throughout the country are groping their way to the divine principle of concert—which shall make the rich and the poor partners without violence or spoliation.

#### WOMEN'S RIGHTS IN NEW ENGLAND.

WOMEN met in Convention was a novel sight, even in America, where women act much more openly and directly upon public affairs than in Europe. It marks a stage in the progress of society. But they have done more than meet—they have printed, published, and extensively circulated their proceedings. The result of their deliberative labours we append, and we shall recur to this first record of a Women's Convention. The following resolutions it will be difficult to controvert upon principle:—

"Resolved,—That political rights acknowledge no sex, and therefore the word 'male' should be stricken from every State Constitution.

"Resolved,—That the laws of property as affecting married parties, demand a thorough revision, so that all rights may be equal between them; that the wife may have, during life, an equal control over the property gained by their mutual toil and sacrifices, be heir to her husband precisely to the extent that he is heir to her, and entitled, at her death, to dispose by will of the same share of the joint property as he is."

#### A POPULAR FALLACY.

In a letter to the *Morning Post* the Honorary Secretaries to the Committee of Safety for Baywater and Kensington assume "that the pedestrians in the Gardens are as much entitled to consideration as the equestrians in Hyde-park." As much! Such is the presumption of these Kensington people! But the assumption is one in which few persons "above" the condition of working men will agree. Who expects assent to it from the classes that enjoy the privilege of supplying Ministers, heads of departments, &c.? What, for instance, would Lord Seymour answer to it? His conduct tells us!

#### INTERESTING TO BURGERS, PHILOSOPHERS, &c.

OVER a paragraph about the gold dust robbery, the *Morning Post* places a paragraph from the *Builder*, minutely describing the safe in which the great diamond "Koh-i-noor," or "Mountain of Light," is kept at the Exposition. It was made by Mr. Chubb, who, to judge by the look of the safe, or rather cage, must have taken the Koh-i-noor for a poll parrot!

"A consideration of this charcoal-in-another-form," observes the *Builder*, "and its assumed value, induces reflections on what constitutes worth in the eyes of the world." Well said, *Builder*. It is remarkable that everybody is disappointed at the glasslike knob, about the size of a prolonged nutmeg, which is called "The Mountain of Light;" few are disappointed at Kiss's Amazon, Osler's fountain, or the lace; none with the whole scene. Destroy the diamond, and who would be inconsolable? certainly not the wife of Albert: destroy the rest of the Crystal Palace, the Amazon group, or even that wonderful piece of Mecklin lace half finished, and who would not grieve?

#### THE RAILWAY DICTIONARY I.

ACCIDENT. A technical term for a proceeding common on railways. In all dialects of the Latinic tongues, Accident means something that befalls, from causes not calculable to ordinary perception. According to the usage of the railway world it signifies a class of evolutions included in the customary routine of management, of which the causes are perfectly well known beforehand; indeed, they form the subject of careful calculation.

This technical use of the word is derived, as so many of our commercial phrases are, from Italy. In that country the most frightful imprecation that an angry man can utter to you is the single word, "Accidente!" which is taken to signify a wish that "sudden death" should befall you. It usually bears the same interpretation on the rail.

"Accident" is never included in the formal regulations issued by the directors to their servants, though it is implied in several; nor do we believe that it is ever exactly appointed, but is left to probability; which seldom fails.

The railway people do not admit that they worship Shiva, the goddess of Destruction; but they scarcely conceal their worship of the heathen Plutus, god of Wealth. The attention of Christian Missionary societies is about to be directed to this singular people.

IS GOVERNMENT NECESSARY?—It is a mistake to assume that government must necessarily last for ever. The institution marks a certain stage of civilization—is natural to a peculiar phase of human development. It is not essential but incidental. As amongst the Bushmen we find a state antecedent to government, so may there be one in which it shall have become extinct. Already has it lost something of its importance. The time was when the history of a people was but the history of its government. It is otherwise now. The once universal despotism was but a manifestation of the extreme necessity of restraint. Feudalism, serfdom, slavery—all tyrannical institutions, are merely the most vigorous kinds of rule, springing out of, and necessary to, a bad state of man. The progress from these is in all cases the same—less government. Constitutional forms mean this. Political freedom means this. Democracy means this. In societies, associations, joint-stock companies, we have new agencies occupying fields filled in less advanced times and countries by the state. With us the Legislature is dwarfed by newer and greater powers—is no longer master but slave. 'Pressure from without' has come to be acknowledged as ultimate ruler. The triumph of the Anti-Corn-Law League is simply the most marked instance, yet, of the new style of government—that of opinion, overcoming the old style—that of force. It bids fair to become a trite remark that the law-maker is but the servant of the thinker.—*Spencer's Social Statics*.

A HINT TO SIGHT-SEERS.—Has the reader ever speculated on the extent of travelling there will be within the building before the entire exhibition can be seen? We have heard it estimated at thirty miles, and we are convinced that the minimum must be twenty miles. Yes: following all the many passages, winding about the galleries, and seeing everything, will necessitate the perambulation of at least twenty miles. Think of that, all ye who purpose "running up to London for a day" to see the Exhibition. It cannot be done, for physical reasons; and it cannot be done with any good, if the physical reasons were not, from other causes which originate in the very nature of the human intellect. Our appetite for admiration, for wonder, is as much limited as is our appetite for food; and, as with food, the richer and more luscious it is, the sooner it falls upon the palate, so the more worthy of admiration an object is, the sooner it exhausts our admiring faculty. After an hour or two in sight-seeing, the eye becomes weary; it does not report any faithful image of the thing seen to the mind; and what it does report, the mind cannot understand. Bodily lassitude ensues, and the rest of the spectacle, be it what it may, is hurried over with no advantage to the beholder—with no justice to the producer of the sight to be examined. Hence, let no one imagine that the Great Exhibition can be hastily seen. No one can see it thoroughly in less than a week; and many weeks would be required to understand and to appreciate all the wonders that will be there exposed.—*Leigh Hunt's Journal*.

## Literature.

Critics are not the legislators, but the judges and police of literature. They do not make laws—they interpret and try to enforce them.—*Edinburgh Review*.

Among the smaller vexations of Literature—the gnarities of our woes—not the least is the ridiculous figure we are sometimes made to present through Errors of the Press. Ignorance and affectations, against which we loudly protest, are fathered upon us by these misprints. LEIGH HUNT has been a great sufferer in this way; the more so, because his numerous peculiarities have as it were shut out the charitable supposition of possible misprint; and we remember one occasion where “the moon is at her silvertys,” was fiercely stigmatized as a “Huntism” (and warmly defended by kind LAMAN BLANCHARD, whose friendship stood by you even through the most glaring of errors), LEIGH HUNT having written the innocent word “silverest,” which was distorted into “silvertys.” A very ludicrous instance occurs in most if not all the editions of PAUSANIAS (X. c. 12), where the Sybil declares that her mother was a Goddess, but her father an eater of Whales—*πατρὶς δὲ κητοφάγος*. A phrase which delighted the commentators, as it gave them such margin for their stupidity. DINDORF saw that it was a slip, and transformed it into *δὲκ οἰτοφάγος*—“an eater of bread” instead of an “eater of whales”—bread-eater being the obvious periphrasis for mortal. (HOMER somewhere makes the remark that the Gods do not eat bread nor drink wine).

Among the many ludicrous misprints that have come to our knowledge is one where the authoress of a sentimental novel wound up a rhapsody on love with this sentence: *pour bien connaître l'amour, il faut sortir de soi*—“to know what love truly is, we must go out of ourselves;” which the printer transformed into the very equivocal phrase, *pour bien connaître l'amour, il faut sortir le soir*—“to know what love truly is, we must go out o' nights”! So long as these mistakes are confined to your own language there is a chance of their being at once perceived to be misprints or slips of the pen; when they occur in a foreign language charity is less liberal: there errors look like ignorance. We were amazed to find the amount of provoking errata in BULWER'S admirable novel *Night and Morning* (in the last and cheap edition just issued by CHAPMAN and HALL), where the scraps of French would drive a Frenchman mad; but it consoled us for the mistakes which not unfrequently creep into the *Leader* in spite of all our care. Last week our sins were too numerous to specify (excessive pressure and hurry the cause); but one blunder in VIVIAN'S paper must be noticed, for being in Latin it stood out more prominently—it was nothing less than making Truth a man, when all the world knows that she is essentially feminine! *Magis amicus Veritas*, the printers would have it, and so it went forth. To be sure printers are not bound to be classical; and that is why they insisted on saying that the “Sybil was burning her Rooks!” Now we say, if BULWER can be pardoned his errors in a book which goes leisurely through the press, how much more excusable are we who have to gallop to catch the mail!

“The public has been quarrelling for the last twenty years,” said GÖTTE to ECKERMANN, “as to which is the greatest—SCHILLER or I; they ought to rejoice that they know two men worth quarrelling about.” We have always felt the same with regard to DICKENS and THACKERAY, whom the public and the critics are for ever contrasting, as if two such writers were not to be relished and admired, quite irrespective of their relative merits. It is idle to get up partizanship, to take sides where no rivalry properly exists. That DICKENS and THACKERAY both publish comic novels in parts is no ground for a Guelph and Ghibeline division of literature; their minds move in different orbits; their works appeal to different tastes; their genius is undeniable, their power immense; why should

Not each find his public without creating parties? The critics will not have it so, however. The temptation is too strong. In the *Prospective Review* and the *North British Review*, there are two papers on these writers, which we read with interest, especially the latter, but which left behind them the unpleasant impression of there being no hope that criticism would quit its present route, and be content to enjoy the excellence of both writers. It must be owned that Critics are like Camels—they trouble the water before they drink it!

The brilliant authoress of *Azeth and Amymone* has at length brought out her novel of *Realities*, about which gossip has been so busy during the last few months. Publishers were alarmed, and friends sided with publishers in endeavouring to dissuade Miss LYNN from putting forth so daring an onslaught upon received opinions and social abuses; but, firm in the conviction that it is the author's duty to express what his soul assures him is the truth—and to suffer for that truth any amount of pain or social disesteem—she was not to be terrified or deterred. We have not read the work, but a young lady who carried off our copy has returned it with the most emphatic and eloquent expression of her delight in its “intensely true and interesting picture of life, and its noble writing.” Next week we shall see how far our judgment leaps with that of the fair critic. Meanwhile we give an anecdote, familiar enough to some circles, but perhaps new to the reader, respecting the history of this book. When it was known that Miss LYNN had completed another novel, two publishers, eager to obtain it, bid against each other as at an auction. She finally accepted an offer. The sum was to be paid before the MS. was seen; to be paid in fact on the strength of her reputation. When the publisher called to receive the MS., as he was handing her the cheque she said, “No—you shall not buy this in the dark; read the book: after that, if you are willing to pay this sum for it, well and good; if not, our bargain may be considered as cancelled.” The publisher gladly availed himself of this delicacy—and after reading the book declined it.

In French Literature nothing noticeable but the reprint of those articles *Démocratie et Christianisme*, which caused M. JACQUES to be removed from his professorial chair. And the announcement of a new pamphlet by LOUIS BLANC, *Plus de Girondins!*

French Literature indeed has come to England. Not only is JULES JANIN sent by the *Débats* to write interminable sprightly periods about us and our royalty—and Frenchmanlike to see little more than French expositors at the Exposition and French painters at the Exhibition—but that gigantic and most successful enterprize the *Illustrated London News* publishes a journal in French, counting among its contributors MERY, ALPHONSE KARR, E. D. FORGUES, JULES JANIN, &c., and presenting a most agreeable miscellany to accompany its woodcuts.

In the *Art-Circular* we observe a proposal to institute a general subscription, as *Shakspeare's Pence*, for the purpose of erecting a building in the metropolis to be adorned with illustrations from the works of Shakspeare.

## MRS. NORTON'S NOVEL.

*Stuart of Dunleath*: a Novel. By the Honourable Mrs. Norton. Colburn.

A NOVEL of which you can read every page is a rarity, and such a rarity is *Stuart of Dunleath*. In spite of the constant melancholy there is nothing like monotony in it; in spite of the want of freshness and originality in the story, there is nothing like wearisomeness in any part of it. So truly are the characters drawn and contrasted, so beautiful is the language, so tender, devout, and thoughtful the running commentary, that from first page to last you read without an impulse to skip.

We have said that the book was melancholy—it is so both in incident and tone; but it is bright

with genial pictures of human loveableness, and has not a tinge of misanthropy in its sorrow. Where shall we find more charming people than Lady Margaret Fordyce, Eleanor, the Duke of Lanark, and his pretty coquettish Duchess? They positively make one happy! Stuart himself, though his conduct is weak—inexcusable—never loses his hold on our affections; and even Sir Stephen Penrhyn, brutal though he be, has a certain manliness and strength which lift him above contempt. Godfrey is a character admirably designed and admirably carried out: a stern, harsh, upright, intolerant, and intolerable pedant, whom, however, Mrs. Norton, with fine discrimination and sense of truth, has not made more than a pedant: he has good feelings and good principles, to which he sternly regulates his life, and wishes to regulate the lives of others. He is an upright man, not a right man! Several of the touches by which the depths of his character are laid bare, betray the hand of a fine observer; nothing can be better than his insisting that his baby should be “corrected” because it cried when it was brought to greet him on his return, whether it remembered him or not. The class of men typified in Godfrey Marsden is so numerous, so unlovable, yet so arrogant, and wears so austere a shield of moral assumption, that we consider the exposure of the character in this work a positive benefit to society; the more, because Mrs. Norton has not swerved from justice, nor descended to caricature: she gives him all the credit that is due to him, and shows how narrow, petty, ungenerous, and unlike the thing it believes itself to be, this domineering pedantry really is.

As a portrait gallery, *Stuart of Dunleath* will be universally admired, for there is something Shakspearian in the delicacy and depth of many of its observations. We insist on this point, because our readers know the constant objection we have to raise against the novelists in their delineation of character; and it is a treat so rare and dainty when we can meet with truthful handling of character, that we must be pardoned a little enthusiasm over it. Writers recklessly pillage the circulating library for characters and incidents, then “wonder” at us if we yawn over the *cranberry recotta*. They start with a dim unconscious theory that Life is somewhat as represented on the Stage and in Three Volumes, and drawing from the models found there, assure you they have “copied from life.” Mrs. Norton is not of these. In the *art de conter* there are defects to be noted, in the incidents there are reminiscences of other novels—but in the observation of Life and Human nature, no less than in the remarks which are profusely scattered through these volumes, we detect the unmistakable evidence of an original mind—of an eye that can see for itself, unassisted by the spectacles of others.

Were there space at our command we could quote some charming extracts to confirm our praise, but we must send you to the book itself. You know our praise is not given carelessly.

## TAYLOR'S MAHOMMEDANISM.

*The History of Mahomedanism and its Sects*. By W. Cooke Taylor, LL.D. The Third Edition. J. W. Parker.

THE lamented author of this work has bestowed upon it the same labour and research that characterize his other contributions to our historical literature, and the same clearness of statement that have won for those contributions their popularity. Sufficiently orthodox to estimate the defects of Mahomedanism, and sufficiently liberal to appreciate its merits, Dr. Cooke Taylor has shown himself, in the present history, an impartial and enlightened critic; and this, combined with the liveliness of his manner, renders his book as instructive as it is interesting. Dr. Taylor's acuteness and learning would not permit him to follow the herd of indiscriminating writers, and to pronounce the religion of Islam a bare forgery and imposture. He holds it, on the contrary, to be an heretical form of Christianity; and he shows clearly and fully the portions which it has derived from that religion, and those which have been added by its author and his successors. He points out also the distinction that must be observed between the pure system promulgated by Mahomed, in the first instance, while living in seclusion and obscurity at Mecca, when the fervour of devotion and the ardour of reformation were fresh upon his mind; and that which he set forth when the basis of his power became firmly established at Medina, and the exigencies of state craft required an accommodation of his views to the worldliness and corruption of those whom he wished to gain over to his cause. Of these two systems, the more barbarous and



ignorant Mahomedan nations adhere to the latter, while the former is embraced by those more educated and civilized; and of this Dr. Taylor is of opinion that to reconcile it with pure Christianity would require but few alterations, and still fewer additions.

The chapter on Mahomedan traditions concerning the predecessors of the Prophet, will give a just idea of the extent to which romance and fable are mingled with sober and authentic history in the Koran, which is indebted to the Rabbinical legends of the Jews for much of the interest with which it has invested the personages who figure in its earlier annals. Abraham, Joseph, Moses, Lot, and Solomon, are depicted like heroes of an Arabian tale, and the son of Philip himself is reputed to have conquered the last as a religious reformer and vindicator of the Divine Unity, and, by consequence, is ranked as a forerunner of Mahomed.

Dr. Taylor enters into an elaborate examination of the whole state, political and religious, of the Eastern world at the time of the Prophet's birth, and during the promulgation of his system. The particulars of the Mahomedan creed, translated from an ancient Arabic confession of faith, are given in the fifth chapter; and in those succeeding we have the early history of the religion, and of its division into sects, with an account of the diversities of each from the original orthodox standard. The appendix contains some valuable selections from the Koran, a criticism on its merits, and specimens of aphorisms and prayers. The effect of the religion of Islam on science, literature, and civilization is distinctly shown, and clear proof given that the present backwardness of the Oriental world is chargeable upon the political system of the Turks, and not upon the faith which they profess; which, under the more enlightened rule of the Saracens, encouraged all that leads to the advancement of society.

The account of the perplexity of an Egyptian student recently returned from Europe, and the dexterity of his attempts to reconcile his new discoveries with the letter of the Koran and the decrees of its exponents, is very instructive; as showing the difficulties which are everywhere caused by an adherence to the letter rather than to the spirit, and the consequent impossibility of apportioning their several provinces to science and to religion, to reason and to faith.

#### GREGORY'S ANIMAL MAGNETISM.

*Letters to a Candid Inquirer on Animal Magnetism.* By W. Gregory, M.D., Professor of Chemistry in the University of Edinburgh. Taylor and Walton, Edinburgh.

*The Mesmeric Mania of 1851.* With a Physiological explanation of the Phenomena produced. A Lecture by John Hughes Bennett, M.D., Professor of the theory of Physic in the University of Edinburgh. Sutherland and Knox, Edinburgh.

"When doctors differ..." When do they agree? Here are two professors of the Edinburgh University treating of that mysterious and important subject—Animal Magnetism, the one an earnest advocate calling upon all men to examine the facts and pronounce judgment; the other an eager opponent, who, nevertheless, admits the facts—to a great extent—but thinks they may be explained by a reference to monomania. Dr. Gregory has written a calm exposition; Dr. Bennett an insolent and evasive attack. Dr. Gregory is a man open—somewhat too open we suspect—to the reception of new truths, "be their intents wicked or charitable"; Dr. Bennett is of that numerous class which loses temper when old dogmatisms are called in question. Adopt what side in the controversy you may, such will be your calm estimate of the two professors.

With regard to Animal Magnetism these are the questions to be studied:—I. Are the facts reported to be accepted as true? II. If true, is the cause objective or subjective? Is there an external agency fluid—odyle—or magnetism which produces these effects? III. What connection is there between such a fluid and clairvoyance, prospective and retrospective?

It is perfectly clear that the facts may be all precisely as stated, though all the explanations be imperfect; and consequently the public is bound to do its utmost in fully investigating these facts which must in time bring their own explanation with them. But in general, people resolutely, angrily deny the facts, because they will not accept the "absurd notions" which they imagine these facts indissolubly bound up with. It is unwarrantable insolence to treat as charlatans the many grave and scientific thinkers who profess belief in magnetism; and to disbelieve their facts without examination—to reject them merely be-

cause they are "so preposterous" is to treat the professors as charlatans.

Dr. Gregory's object is to lay before the public a statement of the facts. He adds, indeed, no small amount of theoretic matter; but he leaves that to the reader's judgment. At present he finds that in

"Every society or company, the large majority do not even profess to have studied it, although that does not prevent many from expressing tolerably decided opinions. And we find, even among such as have paid a little attention to the subject, many ideas and views which are quite erroneous. In point of fact, therefore, a new work on animal magnetism is far from being superfluous; and it is hoped that this humble effort may have its use, were it merely in exciting the attention of some, and correcting the false impressions of others. It makes no pretension to a full and systematic treatment of the vast subject; and its only object is to convince the reader that there exist, in nature, a multitude of most valuable and interesting facts, which, in spite of their appearing strange or incredible at first sight, are true, and, being so, demand and deserve the most patient and complete investigation."

We can cordially recommend his work as a full, clear, and interesting exposition of the subject; and we do this in spite of our strong dissent from the opinions therein set forth. We are still sceptics. Though desirous of giving due weight to all the evidence brought forward—though neither pledged nor committed by any interest nor by any phrase—we have not yet met with anything to affect our scepticism of what are termed "the higher phenomena." The ordinary facts of mesmeric coma, insensibility, rigidity, &c., are, we presume, beyond controversy. When patients have their limbs removed, and are by mesmerism rendered insensible to the operation, it is preposterous for scepticism to iterate its doubts; and as chloroform produces an analogous insensibility, there is no reason why other influences should not produce it. Besides, the testimony on this point is overwhelming. Were the testimony less profuse, the facts are not of so incredible and contradictory a nature that we could not accept them on reasonable evidence: they are merely new facts. Whereas the facts of clairvoyance are not only new and astounding, but they are incongruous, incredible, and contradictory to all known truths. This does not render them altogether inadmissible—it only renders their admission a matter of extreme caution, and forces us to demand the most explicit unequivocal evidence. Dr. Gregory does not seem to appreciate this difference between the two classes of evidence required. He argues in this way: You formerly doubted the ordinary facts, though they were attested by respectable persons; you have now, from your own experience, been made to believe in those facts, therefore you ought to believe in the "higher phenomena" which are attested by the same respectable persons. This argument leaves out of sight the possibility of what we suspect to be the actual case, viz., that minds become so distended with the marvels of mesmerism, as to receive without suspicion any greater marvel that may present itself in connection with mesmerism.

Be that as it may, the facts of clairvoyance are to be accepted only upon the most unequivocal evidence and for these reasons: they are incongruous, they are equivocal, and they are contradictory to all known truths. A few words will indicate our views on these points.

They are incongruous. By which we mean that, except through the agency of mesmerism, no one pretends that human beings can see without eyes, can see what is going on in distant cities of America, or amidst the ice floes of the North—much less penetrate into the past and future. In dreams and divinations sober men have no faith. It is, therefore, only as clairvoyance, i.e., as a higher phenomenon of mesmeric agency, that we are asked to believe in the astounding facts reported. Now, did it never occur to Dr. Gregory that granting the existence of odyle or of any other universally diffused fluid, which the passes of the magnetist concentrate and call forth under peculiar forms—granting this odyle to be exactly what Reichenbach describes it—nevertheless, it is a fluid, not an intelligence—it is the analogue of magnetism, not omniscience. To suppose that "passes"—however highly they may excite the nervous apparatus and illuminate the perceptions of the patient,—can, through the odyle, communicate to the patient knowledge which it is impossible otherwise for him to have known, which was known to no other living person—can make the patient unravel the past history of three hundred years, and that too relating to such trivialities as the

vicissitudes of a ring (p. 415, et seq.)—can make the patient see what has been and foresee what will be (p. 405-6)—is to identify odyle with omniscience. The incongruity, therefore, lies in this: that a fluid supposed to be magnetism has the qualities attributed to it of *impersonal intelligence*.

This may be; we do not absolutely and unconditionally deny it. A fact is a fact be it never so marvellous. But this leads us to be sceptical of the evidence which attests such a fact. Here is one of Dr. Gregory's cases—with the name of the "respectable witness" given in full:—

"Sir Walter C. Trevelyan, Bart., having received a letter from a lady in London, in which the loss of a gold watch, supposed to have been stolen, was mentioned, sent the letter to Dr. H., to see whether E. could trace the watch. She very soon saw the lady, and described her accurately. She also described minutely the house and furniture, and said she saw the marks of the watch (the phrase she employs for the traces left by persons or things, probably luminous to her), on a certain table. It had, she said, a gold dial-plate, gold figures, and a gold chain with square links; in the letter it was simply called a gold watch, without any description. She said it had been taken by a young woman, whom she described, not a habitual thief, who felt alarmed at what she had done, but still thought her mistress would not suspect her. She added, that she would be able to point out the writing of the thief. On this occasion, as is almost always the case with E., she spoke to the person seen, as if conversing with her, and was very angry with her. Sir W. Trevelyan sent this information, and requested the writing of all the servants in the house to be sent. In answer, the lady stated, that E.'s description exactly applied to one of her two maids, but that her suspicion rested on the other. She also sent several pieces of writing, including that of both maids. E. instantly selected that of the girl she had described, became very angry, and said, 'you are thinking of pretending to find the watch, and restoring it, but you took it, you know you did.' Before Sir W. Trevelyan's letter, containing this information, had reached the lady, he received another letter, in which he was informed, that the girl indicated as the thief by E. had brought back the watch, saying she had found it. In this case, Sir Walter Trevelyan was at a great distance from Bolton, and even had he been present, he knew nothing of the house, the watch, or the persons concerned, except the lady, so that, even had he been in Bolton, and beside the clairvoyante, thought-reading was out of the question. I have seen, in the possession of Sir Walter, all the letters which passed, and I consider the case as demonstrating the existence of sympathetic clairvoyance at a great distance."

Dr. Gregory also mentions another clairvoyante who recovered fifteen bales of cotton which had been stolen from a ship in New Orleans, and traced it thence in another ship to Havre. But we cannot help asking how it is that clairvoyantes perform these wonderful feats under such equivocal circumstances, when thousands of opportunities are daily occurring which would be decisive. Let a clairvoyante point out to the police the present whereabouts of the murderers they are in search of—let a clairvoyante read the number of any one of those bank notes deposited in various parts of England, and deposited with the promise of the money becoming the property of whoever can read the number—let those who have clairvoyance at heart select some public, decisive, unequivocal example, and if half the success attend it which attends the strange cases reported in mesmeric writings, there will no longer be any possible doubt. Read this case:—

"It is pretty generally known, that this clairvoyante was tried with the writing of Sir John Franklin, and a part of what she said has appeared in the newspapers. I had the opportunity of becoming acquainted with what she did really say, and, although of course the greater part of it cannot be verified until the return of Sir John, yet I am bound here to testify, although she has probably mixed up and confused many things, which we have not the means of distinguishing, that E. has said nothing concerning him which may not prove correct. It appears that some clairvoyants, of whom I know nothing, went so far as to predict the return of Sir John during last autumn. If such predictions were made, by genuine and honest clairvoyants, I conjecture that they have been of that class, who are strongly affected by sympathy with the feelings and wishes of those who consult them, which feelings and wishes they, as it were, reflect. But this is not the case with E. She has made no prediction in the matter, but has simply, at various times, with the aid of Sir John's handwriting, gone, in her phrase, to see him. She was not told, and does not, I believe, even yet know, whose writing it was; but she found the writer in one of two ships, fixed in ice, and surrounded with walls of snow. These ships she first

saw in the winter of 1849-50, I believe; I saw several of Dr. Haddock's letters about it in February and March, 1850. Since E. had been right in so many cases at a distance, it was probable that she was also right in this one. She described the dress, mode of life, food, &c., of the crews. She saw and described Sir John, and said that he still hoped to get out, but was much surprised that no vessels had come to assist him. She frequently spoke of his occupations, and when asked the time of day, found it either by looking at a timepiece in the cabin, or by consulting Sir John's watch. During the winter and spring of 1849-50, and part of the summer of 1850, she uniformly indicated the same difference of time, which I cannot at present give precisely, but which was nearly seven hours. At whatever hour she was magnetised and sent there, she always made the same difference. Nay more, when the time there was nine or ten a.m. (four or five p.m. at Bolton) she would say that such was the hour, but that it was still dark, and lights were burning in the early part of summer. Now it is quite absurd to suppose that this totally uneducated girl has any notion of the relation of longitude to time, or of the difference between an arctic day and one in our latitude. E. also, being shown the handwriting of several of the officers of the expedition, found and described them. One was dead (shelled, as she said,) when she was asked. Another, at a later period, was dangerously frost-bitten, but recovered. She said, that in one of the ships the provisions were exhausted, but that the other contained provisions. She described the fish, seals, and other animals hunted and killed for food and oil by the crews. Of, or rather to, one officer she said that he was the doctor, although not dressed like a doctor, but like the rest, in skins; that he was a first-rate shot, and was fond of killing animals to preserve them. (This is really the case with Mr. Goodair, whose writing she was then examining.) She added a multitude of curious details, for which I have no space, and they will no doubt be published by Dr. Haddock. But I may mention, that on a Sunday afternoon in February, 1850, she said it was about ten a.m. there, and described the captain (Sir John) as reading prayers to the crew, who knelt in a circle, with their faces upwards, looking to him, and appearing very sorrowful. She even named the chapter of St. Mark's gospel which he read on that occasion. She also spoke, on one occasion, of Sir John as dejected, which he was not before, and said that the men tried to cheer him up. She further spoke of their burning coarse oil and fish refuse for warmth, and drinking a finer oil for the same purpose. All this time, she continued to give the same difference of time, from which the longitude might be calculated. This time, seven hours, or nearly from Bolton, gives a west longitude of about 100 degrees to 115 degrees, which corresponds very well with the probable position of Sir John. But at a later period, all of a sudden she gave a difference of time of somewhere between six and seven hours, indicating that the ships had moved eastward. She was not, after this, quite so uniform in the difference of time as before, and seemed not to see it so clearly; but she persisted that they had moved homeward, and if we take about six hours and a half as the later difference, this would indicate a longitude of about 97 degrees 30 minutes W. After this change, she also said that Sir John had been met and relieved, and has always since then seen three ships, which, for a long time past, are said by her to be frozen up together. The last observation of which I have heard, 17th February, 1851, gave a longitude of 101 degrees 45 minutes W. At the same time, from Captain Austin's writing, which has also been frequently tried, she gave, for him, the longitude of 95 degrees 45 minutes W. She does not know whose ship it is, that, according to her, has met with Franklin, but she still speaks of three ships together. I should add, that when E. has been sent there at such an hour and season that it was night in those latitudes, she has, quite spontaneously, described the aurora borealis, which she once saw, as an arch, rising as if from the ground at one end, and descending to it again at the other. From this arch, coloured streamers rose upwards, and some of these curved backwards. She was much surprised and delighted with it, and asked if that was the country the rainbow came from. She had never been told anything whatever about the aurora, and knows nothing of it."

Surprising this is; and should Sir John Franklin return, much of it may be collated with the facts, and the result be made known; but surely with so remarkable a clairvoyante a more decisive experiment could be made. Let a letter by Charles Dickens be placed in her hands, and let her describe his actions during one forenoon, he being requested to keep accurate notes of what he actually does on that forenoon—then have the comparison made in the presence of known public men; if the clairvoyante succeed, and the task is not a difficult one, we shall have something to appeal to of a less equivocal nature than the usual examples.

Not to weary the reader with objections, we may in one sentence express our opinion, which is, that

as regards the higher phenomena there has been no evidence we could accept—no case at once so decisive and unequivocal as even to incline us to the belief in clairvoyance.

With regard to the cause of mesmeric phenomena—(whether it be *objective* or *subjective*)—we agree with Mr. Braid, of Manchester, in the supposition that it is subjective; and beg to refer every one to the admirable review of Reichenbach in the last number of the *North British Review*, for a refutation of the theory of odyle.

We must not be led away by polemics. Dr. Gregory's work is expository rather than polemical, and we know of no book so calculated to win the respect of the candid inquirer. He very properly objects to all public séances and to making "a show" of mesmerism; he believes that in all cases private experiment is the best and most convincing, and endeavours to furnish all the information necessary for the candid inquirer. We may return to the book.

#### BOOKS ON OUR TABLE.

*Timethrift; or, all Hours turned to Good Account.* Conducted by Mrs. Warren. Nos. 1. and 11. Longman and Co.

*Timethrift* is a new monthly periodical for ladies, and is, we are informed by an excellent lady-critic, greatly superior to the generality of such works. It contains stories and poetry of the usual kind; useful information; well-chosen extracts; and specimens of lady's work with illustrations. Our manly ignorance of crotchet, knitting, collars, &c., forced us to rely on female aid in the task of criticising this periodical; and the aid we secured expressed itself in a simple energetic formula: "It is much better than those things usually are."

*Night and Morning.* By Sir E. Bulwer Lytton, Bart. With a frontispiece by H. K. Browne.

*The Pilgrims of the Rhine.* By Sir E. B. Lytton, Bart. With a frontispiece by Birket Foster. Chapman and Hall.

These two volumes of the cheap edition of Bulwer's works, now in course of publication, are among the most delightful of his varied writings. The tales in *The Pilgrims* have been great favourites of ours; and we are glad to see that he has drawn the sponge over that wretched daub of a poem "To the Ideal," which formerly stood at the entrance of this pleasure-ground, substituting for it one of his happiest poetical effusions; take this fragment as a sample:—

"Hence is that secret pardon we bestow  
In the true instinct of the grateful heart  
Upon the sons of Song. The good they do  
In the clear world of their Uranian art  
Endures for ever; while the evil done  
In the poor drama of their mortal scene  
Is but a passing cloud before the sun;  
Space hath no record where the mist hath been."

*Night and Morning* bears re-reading better than most novels.

*Materials for Translating from English into German.* By A. Heilmann, Ph.D. D. Nutt.

To make the student a master of German expression, to enable him to write or speak German with fluency and idiomatic grace, this volume is very useful. It consists of two parts: In the first, exercises on the chief rules of grammar are given the student to translate—the explanations and vocabulary being given in footnotes. In the second part, selections from Washington Irving, Tilton, Addison, Macaulay, &c., are given, with footnotes as in part 1. To complete the work, however, a key is wanting, and we advise Dr. Heilmann to publish one; because at present his volume is only to be used by those who have a master or some one at hand, to whom they can refer their exercises: a key would settle all doubts and difficulties.

*St. Paul's Epistles to the Corinthians: an Attempt to convey their Spirit and Significance.* By J. Hamilton Thom. John Chapman.

Warning off scholars and deep students from his pages if they go there to seek the accumulated stores of theologic erudition, Mr. Thom offers this volume as a commentary of a philosophic and religious kind on the epistles, seeking to fetch out the animating spirit of those epistles, such as this nineteenth century may read beneath the letter. It is, therefore, to the public, not to theologians, this book is addressed. Its opinions we cannot touch upon; its execution is remarkable for fervour and eloquence.

*Knight's Excursion Companion.* Part 4. C. Knight.

*Half Hours with the Best Authors.* Part 11. C. Knight.

*Pictorial Half Hours.* Part 12. C. Knight.

*Cosmos.* A sketch of a Physical Description of the Universe. By Alexander von Humboldt. Translated from the German. By E. C. Otte. Vol. 3. H. G. Bohm.

*Knight's Pictorial Shakespeare (Romeo and Juliet).* Part 13. C. Knight.

*Miriam Selley; or, the Tares and the Wheat.* A Tale of Real Life. By Lady Bulwer Lytton. 3 vols. W. Shoberl.

*Recollections of Mrs. Anderson's School.* By Jane M. Winward. Hall, Virtue, and Co.

*A Practical Treatise on the Culture of the Fine.* By John Sanders. Reeve and Benham.

*Retired from Business.* A Comedy in Three Acts. By Douglas Jerrold. Bradbury and Evans.

*The Comic History of Rome.* Illustrated by Leech. No. 1. Bradbury and Evans.

## Portfolio.

We should do our utmost to encourage the Beautiful, or the Useful encourages itself.—GOSWICK.

### SKETCHES FROM LIFE.

By HARRIET MARTINEAU.

#### XI. THE SHOPMAN.

Russell had been in the establishment of Messrs. A. and B., drapers and haberdashers, for two years; and Mary and he had always supposed that they might marry at the end of two years. Russell had saved every farthing that he could; yet he was unable to furnish a room. Rather than wait the long time that it would take to save money enough for that purpose, the young people decided that an appeal should be made to Messrs. A. and B. for an improved position. If it was granted, Russell would take some nice furnished room for his bride. If it was not granted, why—he would take a room of some kind; for they had waited a long while.

Messrs. A. and B. were not ungracious. They would consult together. The truth was they were, on the whole, glad to find that Russell was more in their power than they had known him to be. He was an able young man. They wished to retain him; but then, it must be under circumstances of close dependence upon them. They had often wished to take him into the most delicate and difficult department of their business; but they had not ventured while there was fear that he would not accommodate himself to their plans, but go off to some other establishment where his cleverness would make him acceptable, and where he might tell tales. Once married, he lost his chance of being so well received elsewhere, for married spongers have no chance against single ones. Russell was told, with great cordiality and much sympathy, that he might get married now when he liked, as Messrs. A. and B. would give him higher employment, and a salary of £70 a year, as he would henceforth breakfast and sup at home.

It was only at the second or third supper that he was so grave as to alarm Mary. When pressed with questions, he said he did not like his new employment. Mary was silent, for this sounded rather selfish. The place was underground; the place was dark; it was a horrid business.

Dark! How could haberdashery business be done in the dark? The place was dark, however; and it was silent too. Messrs. A. and B. had a fine trade, and sold cheap; so cheap, that for a long time, innocent observers had been expecting a crash. The reason why they could sell cheap without coming to a crash, lay in that dark, silent underground room, and the dark passage adjoining.

The door of that passage opened quietly of itself whenever a particular kind of knock was given; and immediately after, some parcel of silks, or muslins, or laces, or ribbons, or stockings was thrust in at a sort of hatch, where it was now Russell's business to receive what came, and carry it to a light inner room for examination. There was always a ticket on the parcel, to tell its value without the necessity of speech. If the goods were not approved, they were handed back through the hatch. If purchased, the money was laid down on the sill. Russell's charge also was to examine the goods; not only their quality when the decision was to be made, but their quantity afterwards, that only the buyers in the shop might be cheated, and not the buyers in the counting-house. He soon found that all was considered right if the trimmings and tapes were not more than six yards short in the piece, and the pins not more than eight short in each row. Before Russell became fully aware that his employment was neither more nor less than that of a receiver of stolen goods, he had become so far implicated that he was perplexed to know what to do. At length, at the end of some weeks, he told Mary the whole. She was decided enough as to what he ought to do.

"Give up your situation to-morrow morning."



said she. She would not believe it so fatal a thing to do. She did not see how Messrs. A. and B. could stand in his way, if he chose to go elsewhere. It seemed to her that they were rather in Russell's power than he in theirs. If his being married was an obstacle to his being engaged elsewhere, why need he say, unless expressly asked, that he was married? For a time, they would be content with his spending at home the only hour in the day he had in his own power;—the hour after closing. When his value became understood, the marriage might be avowed. Anything was better than going on with his new employment.

When Russell gave notice of his intention to quit, the partners were extremely surprised, and inquired whether he had any complaint to make of Mr. Elmot,—his superior in the underground department. He had not; and he now felt obliged to him; for, when the partners were evidently disposed to threaten him, a few whispered words from Elmot seemed to change their mood. They wished him well; said he had given them satisfaction on the whole; and they had little doubt they should see him back before long.

"Yes," said Elmot to Russell, "we shall be working together again one of these days."

As a matter of prudence, Russell made his next application at the distance of so many streets as not to be under the observation of the people belonging to Messrs. A. and B. Mary said that, if he settled, nothing would be easier than for her to change her lodging; and, if he was to pass for a single man, it was better that she should be out of reach of his evening hour for the first week or two. There was Sunday, meantime.

Mr. C., of the firm of C. D. and E., did not happen to ask whether Russell was married. When he had heard that Russell's salary as shopman had been too small, and that he wished to see a superior kind of business, he seemed quite satisfied, for the next thing he did was to take down a bible, and question Russell about his religious opinions. Now, Russell happened to be a Dissenter, while Messrs. C. D. and E. were very strong members of the then-called Clapham, or Simeon Church, which in its early days was talked over for good or for evil whenever men met together. Mr. C. turned over the leaves of his bible, and began a series of catechetical inquiries. But Russell, retreating towards the door, observed that he came to offer himself for a situation in the shop, and not to discuss theological questions,—about which, he added, he felt too strongly to enter upon them lightly with strangers. Mr. C. beckoned him back, put the bible on the shelf, and proceeded to engage the young man on the understanding, that the engagement was dissoluble at a minute's notice.

Russell found that this intimation was one of the few true things that were said in that establishment. On the first rainy Friday morning he found himself dismissed, with half a dozen other young men, on some slight pretence, which had evaporated on Monday morning, when he was taken on again, after the loss of two days' salary, and three days' board. It would not do to move Mary yet. Moreover, he was losing the power of doing so; for he was beginning to be in arrears for her lodging. He was growing very unhappy. He thought the Friday dismissals, which he found were no unusual thing, very immoral; yet there was no end to the religion in the establishment. There were not only prayers, very long and precise, in the evenings, but expoundings of Scripture, at which every member of the household was expected to be present. These were so offensive to him, so ignorant, as he, with his small knowledge, was aware, that he soon absented himself, repairing to a news-room, to get a sight of the papers. He was no longer what he was. His conscience was ill at ease, for he was growing corrupt. Under strong temptation, under the fear of losing his situation, he had said that he was a single man; and, having said it once, he said it again. When questioned about where he went in his evening hour, he at first fought off the inquiry; but, when he had once been to an evening service, under an evangelical clergyman, and it had become known, and had brought him praise, he let it be supposed that he often went—that it was his object in going out; and that difficulty, too, came to the issue of a downright lie. Soon everything conspired to make him careless, and then disgusted, about matters on which he had so lately felt too strongly to speak of

them to a stranger. His internal uneasiness, and the religious tone of the house, tended alike to ruin his religious sensibilities. When he had found himself unable to dispose of a box of ribbons of a fashion that was passing away, he was rebuked; and, when he declared he could not help it, he was asked solemnly,—“Have you made it the subject of prayer? How can you expect success, if you do not seek a blessing?” And he was compelled to hear, when on his knees with the rest, an earnest “wrestling” in prayer for a blessing on the offer of a lot of gingham which did not strike the fancy of purchasers. And then, in the midst of the most sanctified conformity, the young men indulged in such infamous talk; and the bickering among the young women, their vanities, and their fibs to purchasers, made his very soul sick. His heart swelled when he thought of his Mary, growing thin in the face, and shabby in clothing, while these girls, unworthy to hear her name, were flaunting in finery; and he bitterly reproached himself for having married her, and for becoming unworthy of her,—faster and faster every week. He was truly unhappy. It came to an end. By slow degrees some lace, of a peculiar fabric, made its appearance from the cellar. Some of it was sold; but some was not, when the agent of the house where alone it was manufactured, caught a sight of it in passing. A call, and some extensive business transactions, were the consequence. The lace had been stolen from a cart, some years before, and had lain a long while in the cellar. There were no legal proceedings. It was more convenient to all parties to arrange the affair in a quieter way. The pillaged firm made extensive sales to Messrs. C. D. and E., paying themselves for their loss by large profits on their sales. The truth oozed out among the shop people; and Russell was so disgusted that he held on only till the next rainy week, when, being dismissed once more, he did not return.

One great inducement to change was his desire to be near Mary again, her confinement being close at hand, and he thought he might venture into the neighbourhood of Messrs. A. and B., especially as there had been “a smash” there, after all, and they were resuming business in a very humble style. He applied at the great house of Messrs. F. and G., and was taken on at once. Messrs. F. and G. employed three hundred young men, and they were glad to see new applicants, and to have as many opportunities as possible of exchanging their duller shopmen for brighter. Russell was to be in the ribbon department, and he had notice that it was the rule of the house to dismiss every assistant who could not suit a purchaser. There was nothing, he knew, to prevent his being taken on again the next morning, but it was galling to know that he would be turned off if any lady could not match or please herself with a ribbon. He soon found what a snare as well as bondage it was. Now he would press upon a customer things that she had not asked for, and now he would steal away, hoping to be unrecognized, among 299 young men, all in black, with white cravats, and appear to be in a hurry with some other article in his hand. His case was worse than that of any of his comrades, for the shop-walker in this great establishment was no other than Mr. Elmot; and, as they both knew, Mr. Elmot had reasons for keeping his eye upon Russell. That eye seemed to be ever upon him. Yet it did not appear to be Mr. Elmot's wish to get rid of him, but rather to retain and torment him.

Mr. Elmot appeared in a new character here. The partners often called on the young men to be thankful that they were under the care of one who had so remarkable a gift of prayer. It was always Mr. Elmot who offered prayer; and, if Russell was ever relieved from his eye for half-an-hour, it was because (as was told all along the vast series of shops) he was praying by the bedside of some sick comrade. Russell soon became as well aware that Mr. Elmot knew he was married as Mr. Elmot was that Russell remembered the dark room and the hatch, and the oppression became well-nigh intolerable to the least guilty party. On Sunday nights Russell was sure to be met with the inquiry, uttered with holy severity,

“Where have you been worshipping to-day? It is ten hours since we parted. You are ten hours nearer to heaven or hell. Where have you been?”

And in these days Russell had not been, as of old, to chapel. Mary was not now so dressed as that she could appear at chapel. And there was the baby. She could go nowhere but where she could carry her infant. And, alas! she

had but little strength to carry her infant at all. How very unhappy was Russell now! He had thought his own fatigue great, standing for sixteen hours, with the exception of a quarter of an hour for each meal; and often had he complained of being too weary to enjoy even a newspaper at the end of the long day; but what was this to seeing Mary wan and drooping over her thin baby! He could hardly bear the sight of the long tables, loaded with good cheer, excellent tea, streaming from handsome urns, hot joints by the dozen, with variety of vegetables, and frothing cans of porter, when he well knew that Mary was not above half fed, though he carried her every shilling he could spare from his clothes. And those clothes! Here he was, in a handsome black, with white cravat, obliged to be as spruce every day as he was on his wedding morning; while Mary . . . . Here was the fatal temptation. And Mr. Elmot well knew in what direction to watch for it.

When the three hundred left the shops at night, to supper, after putting on the wrappers and clearing away, they passed out through a doorway which admitted only one at a time, hands down by the sides, that it might be seen that they carried nothing, and Mr. Elmot's eye was upon each, but more hawklike upon the married men than the single; and like nothing but an eagle when Russell was passing through. It was known that the married men could not support a family on their earnings; and, if they did support a family, they lay under continual suspicion of theft. One wonders how three hundred men could be found who would go through that doorway on such conditions. They affected to laugh at it as an inevitable bore; but many were chafed by it, and some grew reckless. Russell would probably have grown reckless at all events, but this indignity hastened the process. It made him childish enough to long to baffle Elmot's eye. He thought he had done it; but he was mistaken. He had carried stockings to Mary in her great need of them; and she had been pleased, supposing them to be a bargain, such as shopmen can often obtain. He had carried her a remnant of cambric for caps for the child; and again she had been pleased. When her last gown was really past mending, he took the more dangerous step of buttoning up, under his coat, on Saturday night, a gownpiece, which made him look stouter than he was aware of. Elmot's hand was on his shoulder in a moment, and a policeman was within call.

Russell had no mercy to expect. The great object was to be rid of him; to send him so far as that no saintly character might be tarnished by his breath, no great house, rising again from “a smash,” be kept in alarm about any secrets that he could tell. He was transported for fourteen years.

Mr. Elmot offered to pray with him in prison, but was relieved by the offer being declined; taking care, the while, that the offer and refusal should be known.

Poor Mary, with her baby in her arms, pleaded hard for mercy for her husband. She was told that it was wholly impossible to spare her husband; but that Messrs. A. and B., moved by Mr. Elmot, had had the extraordinary goodness to offer to send her and her infant after him; an offer which, of course, she would gratefully accept.

“Accept it, Mary,” said Russell. “There is no chance for us here. I could almost be glad I am going. If I have you, we may do well, even yet. But, as for being grateful . . . .”

“O! don't, Russell! Don't say we ought not to be grateful!”

“Well; perhaps Messrs. A. and B. know best about that.”

## The Arts.

### SCRIBE'S COMEDIES.

The production at the St. James's Theatre of Scribe's amusing comedies, *La Camaraderie* and *Une Chaine*, I look upon as affording useful lessons to those of our dramatists who may be wise and modest enough to profit by them. It is certainly a subject to excite surprise that we, with so glorious a literature, with so much dramatic ambition, should, nevertheless, be so deplorably deficient in excellent comedies.

Our dramatists have a notion that Wit is the primary quality, at once the base and pediment of a Comedy. It may be a paradox, but it is not the less a truth, that so far from Wit being the primary requisite, a Comedy may be lighted up with Wit and yet be wearisome, while on the other hand, the

dialogue may move amidst mere mediocrities, rising occasionally into humour, and the Comedy, nevertheless, be sparkling, animated, amusing. Take your subject out of Life, as we all know it, take your characters from reality, construct your story with the severity demanded by dramatic art, and you may safely dispense with wit; I do not say that wit—if you have it—will not be a charm the more, but I say that it is an exquisite superfluity: it is at the best, no more than the flying buttress to the building.

The French writers, at any rate, have always bestowed their labour upon the perfection of the construction and the representation of character rather than upon witty dialogue; perhaps, because wit is so abundant in France. The result is appreciable whenever we see their comedies. Our dramatists, on the contrary (with the single exception of Bulwer, who fortunately cannot be witty, and, therefore, is forced to throw his strength elsewhere), have the Congreve model before them, and are nothing if not epigrammatic: any materials, however carelessly gathered, are thought good enough so that the "jokes" be abundant. Constructing a story as the development of some idea—grouping around that the characters which will most clearly set it forth—and subordinating the writer to the dramatist—these are processes which, however necessary, our dramatists disdain or overlook.

But I need not lecture. Scribe's two comedies are there to prove the force of what I can but vaguely intimate. What gaiety, what comedy there is in *La Camaraderie*, and how little wit! Is not the subject one taken from the breathing realities around us? Do we not all recognize the wholesome satire of *cliquishness*, and recognize, moreover, how Scribe has arranged all his lights so that their rays converge towards his central purpose,—how, in short, he has worked up a mere "notion" into a work of "art"; *Une Chaine*—though less gay, trenching, indeed, upon the painful, but never overstepping the boundaries of comedy—is also a study of construction. How admirable the idea! A young composer has formed a liaison with a great lady. She "pushes" him in "the world." She fosters his reputation. Happy man! lucky dog! A countess at his feet—"the world" attentive to him—love and glory mingling in one! So thinks many a "neglected genius" who would fain be "recognized." There cannot be a greater mistake. As to reputation I will say nothing for the present, I have only to direct your attention to the point illustrated by the dramatist, viz., the destruction of that young man's happiness by this very liaison. A chain is round his neck; no matter if it be golden, you cannot gild the slavery; this Countess who has made his reputation will not hear of his marriage—he loves his young and pretty cousin, rich and loving,—but there is a chain round his neck! The exhibition of that social position, its dangers and inconveniences, Scribe has given in *Une Chaine*; and whoever wishes to see the economy of means in the production of effect should analyze this piece.

Take away Regnier and Lafont, and the piece was indifferently acted. M. Francisque, who has the grotesque pretension of playing the lovers, is absolutely intolerable—bad as our stage is in that department, we can show nothing so bad. But Regnier and Lafont cover a multitude of sins. The gaiety, *verve*, nature, and intelligence of Regnier, and the gentlemanly ease and quiet of Lafont we shall seek in vain for on our own stage. This is, unhappily, Regnier's last week! Ravel, we hope to shout at soon; and for Rachel we have only a fortnight to wait! One fortnight! "Gallop apace, ye fiery-footed steeds."

#### KENSINGTON GARDENS.

Do you ever follow women, pursue them through the winding crowd, now losing sight of them, now on the track again, till they finally baffle you?—or follow them till they meet their brothers? Do you ever devote your listless days to that exciting and not perilous steeplechase? A certain *tourneur* arrests your eye and quickens your steps. By George, what a woman! you mentally exclaim—and a vision of ripe five-and-twenty, with the lingering freshness of Youth just vanishing into the accomplished coquetry of experienced Beauty, rises before your mind's eye—and you turn your head to gaze on a woman who might be—your good mother! Mutton dressed like lamb! Or perhaps you are more fortunate—the face is beaming, bright, and roguish—your glance is met by liquid tenderness, through which a smile is peering. You follow—and get into a scrape. Just as Frank Traill did.

He is an inveterate lady-hunter: *Un Monsieur qui suit les dames!* Kensington Gardens is a regular battue for him; and he there picks up little scraps of intelligence, as well as flirtation, which enable him to turn the tables on those who laugh at him when he does get into a scrape—as we see in the second act.

In brief, Robert Brough's *Kensington Gardens* (at the Strand Theatre) is a lively little piece, taken from the French, and setting forth the hedges and ditches in that ladies' steeplechase I before alluded to. The dialogue has an airy gaiety which unhappily seems lost upon the actors, who know not how to render it with effect. But the piece succeeds in spite of the acting; *c'est beaucoup dire!*

VIVIAN.

#### LA DONNA DEL LAGO.

Crowded houses two nights running open a prospect of something like the realization of those anticipations which every one formed of this season. Even the Exhibition must lose its gloss of novelty, and then the public will remember that Rossini has written music, and that Mario, Grisi, Tambrlik, are here to sing it. To musical organizations, *La Donna del Lago* was a treat; not that the patchwork opera will stand criticism; but it contains such wonderful writing, and was so wonderfully executed, that, after a course of Donizetti and Alary, the sense of delight overpowers criticism. Unluckily for me, I did not see Grisi as Elena; on Tuesday she gave up the part to Castellan, who did her best; but her best is nothing to Grisi's worst. Castellan looked very pretty, and sang well; those who are among her great admirers will say she was perfect. But it is impossible that I, who demand expression above all things, could ever be seduced by her plaintive dulcetness into genuine admiration. Angri played Malcolm Grome with fire and discrimination. Her singing is more refined than it was, without losing the energy which delighted every one; she has become steadier in cantabile, and more certain in florid. Mario warbled with his accustomed and incomparable finish and sweetness; Tambrlik startled the house as usual with his energy and execution, drawing forth a rapturous encore to the cavatina from *Zelmira*, his voice telling with amazing effect in "he concerted pieces, and rising in the choruses above orchestra and chorus with a piercing beauty no words can describe. The orchestra was perfect. Often as Costa must be praised for the brilliancy, precision, delicacy, and power of his orchestra, until one is almost tired of saying the same thing, yet never, I fancy, did he deserve the lavish praises more thoroughly than on this occasion. I could sit out the evening and listen to nothing but accompaniments so executed. The choruses also—though less satisfactory by reason of the untameable vulgarity of some of the voices—went off with fine precision and effect.

#### DON GIOVANNI.

There is no opera more certain of drawing a good audience than *Don Giovanni*. Accordingly Her Majesty's Theatre was crowded on Thursday, as it deserved to be. What can be said of this opera? What phrase has not been studied a thousand times—what motive has not been examined, criticised, enjoyed? It is familiar as household words, and yet eternally fresh!

The execution was in many respects such as to suffice even the exigencies of severe criticism. I never saw Sontag to such advantage as in *Zerlina*. The coy coquetry of her *Là ci darem*—the winning playfulness and tenderness of her "Batti, batti" (though she slackened the tempo of the allegro, "Pace, pace, o vita mia!" so as to damage the effect of contrast, and the gushing joy which Mozart has thrown out there), and the perfect vocalization of "Vedrai carino," won for her three enthusiastic encores. She was in charming voice, and sang like an accomplished musician. Fiorentini, as Donna Anna, wanted life and dramatic expression as usual; but sang with unwonted vigour the difficult recitative in which she describes the murder of her father. What a voice she has! If any one would but teach her to act! Lablache was, as usual, a droll and delightful Leporello: his "Madamina il catalogo" being as good as ever I remember it. Coletti is too heavy—voice and manner—for the gay libertine; and Calzolari is not equal to such a part as Ottavio. Giuliani was a good Elvira. There were some unnecessary omissions, and Mr. Balfe's hurrying of the tempo in many places must "make the judicious grieve"; but on the whole the performance was capital, and deserved its applause. I forgot to say that Carlotta and Ferraris danced the Minuet

and Saraband in the ball scene; and that the choruses, though not perfect, were much stronger and steadier than last year.

Unable to go to the Princess's on Wednesday to see *Visitors to the Exhibition Accommodated*, we must content ourselves with the critique of the *Times*—

"The notion, caught up with such avidity by our caricaturists, that one effect of the 'Great Exhibition' would be the frequent assemblage of a great number of heterogeneous foreigners beneath the roof of a single lodging-house, has been embodied in a dramatic form by the younger Mr. Brough. A commercial traveller's wife, during the absence of her husband, has let her house to all sorts of outlandish occupants, including a Yankee, a Red Indian, a Frenchman, and a Highlander, who are stowed away in the most uninviting parts of the premises, such as the chimney, the dog-kennel, and so forth. The husband, when he returns, is disgusted with the presence of the strange company, and the absence of his usual comforts, and at last gets rid of the nuisance by raising an alarm of fire. The chief drollery of the piece consists in the exhibition of those scenes of inconvenience, which, though made familiar by pictorial art, are new to the stage. The piece met the greatest success which the author of an extravaganza could desire. A continued shout of laughter followed its progress from beginning to end, and a roar of applause marked its termination."

#### SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.

The very finest performance, in many respects, ever yet given of Mendelssohn's magnificent oratorio "Elijah," took place at Exeter-hall on Friday, the 2nd of May. The choral and instrumental forces appeared determined to redeem the character of our nation, and to prove that in our metropolis we could afford them as fine an interpretation of the works of the most celebrated masters as could be desired or exhibited on the face of the earth.

The choral recitative, "The deeps afford no water," was concluded, *mirabile dictu*, perfectly in tune, but the treble notes of the organ were used to assist the voices; an interpolation for which we are indebted to the safe and discriminating taste of Mr. Brownsmith. Why was this never thought of before? The commencement of the duet, "Zion spreadeth," would then never have had the grating effect which it has always hitherto inflicted upon the ear. In the present instance the whole chorus was magnificently executed, and the duet was remarkably well sung by Miss Eliza Birch and Miss Williams. Sims Reeves (his first appearance since his return from Paris) was enthusiastically received, and sang the tenor music delightfully, though it will bear continued study. He had evidently re-read his music since we last heard him, and produced in some of the recitatives novel and most happy effects.

We regret that this otherwise perfect performance was slightly marred by what we cannot help denouncing as an ignoble pandering to fashionable prejudice. We are at a loss to imagine why the Sacred Harmonic Society should consider it necessary to have catching names amongst their principals in order to draw a full audience to hear such a work as "Elijah." We have the highest regard for Miss Catherine Hayes as a vocalist, but she must herself feel that she is unequal to such music, and, being comparatively unaccustomed to oratorio performances, the completeness of the rendering is endangered. The last time we heard her in this work she seemed to have overlooked in the study the last small soprano recitative (No 40), and to be reading it at sight. On Friday the notes were correct enough, but the "recitative" does not begin till the ninth bar, and by her singing the preceding eight bars in recitative the band was at variance with the singer. Mr. Costa's admirable tact, however, soon restored order. Herr Formes declaimed with great spirit and energy, but in two instances sang major instead of minor intervals—errors which the great power of his voice rendered more glaring. In one instance Mr. Costa was obliged to retard the commencing minor phrase in the orchestra after one of these altered recitatives, that the defect might be less observed.

Miss Hayes and Herr Formes are delightful in their places—the opera or concert-room; but it is perfectly absurd to expect them to produce a proper effect in what is foreign to them; one being no more qualified to sing in English at all than the other to attack music for which she has not the *physique*. There are some of our English vocalists, both bass and soprano, yet to be tried in the music of "Elijah." If the parts must be changed why cannot they have a hearing?



## European Democracy.

This page is accorded to an authentic Exposition of the Opinions and Acts of the Democracy of Europe: as such we do not impose any restraint on the utterance of opinion, and, therefore, limit our own responsibility to the authenticity of the statement.

We are authorised to state that the document published by the *Times* on Thursday and Friday, and purporting to be a "Message" of Signor Mazzini to the Central European Democratic Committee, is a FORGERY. Whether the Paris correspondent of the *Times* was imposed upon, or was himself a party to the fraud, we do not pretend to decide.

We subjoin a letter sent by Signor Mazzini to the *Times*, repudiating all knowledge of the composition, which, it may be observed, could not for a moment impose upon any person at all acquainted with his style of writing or with his political views. The *Times* has omitted the latter paragraph:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE *Times*.

SIR,—I find in the *Times* of this day (May 15), a long report of M. Mazzini "To the Central Committee of London on the situation of Continental Europe." The report is declared to be a secret one; but of course the Central Committee have no secrets from your correspondents. As, however, it happens that the report was a secret from myself until I chanced to see it in your columns, perhaps you will oblige me with inserting these few additional lines, stating that not only is the report not mine, but that it could not be mine; my views about "permanent providential French initiative"—national tendency of the Piedmontese monarchy—the way through which we ought and hope to overthrow the Austrian empire—Prussian historical mission, and other things, differing *in toto* from the views contained in the report.

I regret the display of wit and talent which you have expended in dissecting the communication of your own correspondent. I do not in general give myself any trouble about what is said of me by the organs of party politics; but I feel it necessary to decline the somewhat perilous honour of signing the political lucubrations of your correspondent.—Yours, with all due respect,  
2, Sydney-place, Brompton. JOSEPH MAZZINI.

The following protest by the illustrious patriot Kossuth, against the prolonged detention of his fellow-exiles and himself at Kutahja, will be read with deep interest.

It has been handed to us direct by the friend to whom he himself had transmitted it from his place of distant captivity.

PROTESTATION ADDRESSED TO THE SUBLIME PORTE, BY LOUIS KOSSUTH, LATE GOVERNOR OF HUNGARY.

The undersigned, late Governor of Hungary, is by his prolonged detention reduced to despair of either justice or generosity. He who is forced to abandon hope has nothing further to fear from force or violence; he is beyond all constraint.

The undersigned has reached this point.

To-day is the anniversary of our arrival at Kutahja! Kutahja! the tomb, where the Sublime Porte has buried us alive, whilst speaking to us of hospitality.

Pursued by misfortune we stopped before the threshold of the Mussulman, and asked from him, in the name of God, in the name of humanity, in the name of his religion, a hospitable asylum, or a free passage. The Turkish Government had entire liberty to receive us or not.

It had the right of saying: I will give you shelter in a prison, or in some distant place where you will be detained and strictly guarded. This is the hospitality which Turkey offers you. If it does not please you, hasten your departure, rid us of your embarrassing presence.

This was not said to us.

The Sublime Porte deigned to open to us its sheltering tent; it entreated us to cross the threshold, and swore by its God and its faith that it would grant us hospitality and a safe asylum. We trusted ourselves to the honour of the Turks. We eat of their bread and of their salt, we reposed under their roof. We prayed to God to bless them, and we offered them our courage, our experience matured by vicissitudes, and our everlasting gratitude. And Hungarians keep their word.

Look at Bosnia, where Mussulmen, subjects of the Sublime Porte, are revolted against it. A handful of Hungarian soldiers are in the ranks of its army—it is but a handful, for the Porte would not accept more. Well! who are first upon the breach? who are first in the charge? who are they who never retreat, who advance, in the midst of fire and grape shot, byonet in hand, to victory? They are this handful of exiles. They die for Turkey; the Hungarian keeps his word.

They offered us hospitality, and they gave us a prison; they swore to us that we should meet with an asylum, and we have found banishment. God will judge; and God is just.

We have suffered; but for the sake of not causing embarrassment, we have been silent. They begged us to have confidence. We have shown it. They begged us to wait. We have waited long.

They said to us, it is only until Austria shall succeed in reestablishing that which the despots call

order (the order of oppression), that which they call tranquillity (the tranquillity of the tomb).

Well, she has reestablished this order, this tranquillity, by her executioners. She has reestablished it so far as to dare to provoke Prussia to war; so far as to dare, trusting to the support of her master, the Czar, to enroach upon the nations of Europe, to extend her forces from the Baltic to Rome; so far as to threaten Piedmont and Switzerland; so far as to bribe the border provinces of Turkey to revolt,—she has reestablished this tranquillity, she has even announced its reestablishment to the Sublime Porte; and we are still prisoners.

They begged us to wait one year, reckoning from the day on which we first placed our foot upon Ottoman soil. We waited.

Afterwards we were told to reckon the year from the day when the sentence for our transportation into the interior was decreed. Again we waited patiently. At length they seemed to revolt at being any longer the jailers of Austria, and they permitted us to hope that on the anniversary of our arrival at Kutahja, our liberty would be restored to us.

Well, this anniversary has arrived. Let us see what it has brought us.

A poor Hungarian, Major Dömötör, preferring, as I do, exile, or even death to servitude, destitute of all means of subsistence, had come eight months before to ask my advice and some assistance to go to Belgrade, in order to send for his wife thither, who was living at Peterwardein.

It was a matter of simple humanity. I gave him some slight assistance, and he departed for Belgrade.

When he arrived there he had been already anticipated by the accusations of Austria, who sees everywhere my hand in the well-founded discontent of her oppressed peoples, and who, as her whole life is a conspiracy against God and humanity, finds conspiracy in everything. Austria then anticipated him, by the lying accusation of being the bearer of proclamations from me to the Hungarian nation.

The accusation was false. I affirm it on my honour. Nevertheless, on the faith of spies without honour or character, Austria caused to be arrested at Semlin his poor wife, on her way to join her exiled husband, and the imaginary proclamations were demanded as the price of her liberty.

Dömötör justified himself before the Serbian Government in so striking a manner, that that Government, although only a feeble vassal of the powerful Ottoman empire, found sufficient strength in the justice of his cause to protect him.

Austria was obliged to loose her hold. The poor wife was permitted to join her husband, but upon condition that Dömötör should immediately leave Belgrade.

This poor woman is a creditor of Austria. Her entire heritage, the money of the orphan, is in the hands of Austria, not by confiscation but in trust.

Dömötör resisted the insolent demands of the Austrian Consul, until the debt due to his wife should be paid.

This is his crime. He dared to demand the return of the poor orphan's heritage.

The Serbian Government continued generously to support and protect him for eight months.

But as the Austrian Consul persisted in his persecution, and as the Dragoman of the Pachalik of Belgrade (who is rather an officer of Austria than of the Sublime Porte) made common cause with the Consul, the Serbian Government was at length obliged to remove him from Belgrade; but his cause was so just that that Government even then gave him permission to reside at Kragujevaer, and continued its protection to enable him to follow up his judicial dispute with Austria.

It was under such circumstances that Major Dömötör, seeing the commercial enterprises which he had undertaken in order to support himself and his wife, ruined by this removal, and finding it impossible to provide for the existence of his wife in the city in which a residence was offered to him, was obliged to leave her without money, exposed to die of hunger, to come again to ask my assistance and advice. He came furnished with regular passports.

He was upon the point of departure, when, on the anniversary itself of our detention at Kutahja, an order suddenly arrived from the Grand Vizier that he also should be detained.

His passports were regular; he was neither a subject nor a guest of Turkey; his wife was friendless, and dying of hunger at Kragujevaer, but what of that? It seems that the agents of Austria have the power to treat with ridicule the rights of nations, and the personal safety of individuals in Turkey. One of them caused an Hungarian to be publicly arrested at Smyrna, because he was one of my servants, and transported him to an Austrian dungeon, where he still languishes; another caused Turkish houses to be searched even in the capital of the Padishah, in order to possess himself of papers belonging to the Hungarian emigrants. He inveigled others into his official residence, as in a trap, and there he caused them to be bound and carried on board Austrian vessels, because they refused to accept an insulting amnesty from the hands of the executioners of their country; others enticed there, and, detained by force, have been

so menaced and threatened that they have sought a voluntary death to escape from Austrian grace.

At length the Austrian agents drew up a calumnious denunciation against Major Dömötör, which the Serbian Government found upon inquiry to be so totally without foundation, that it not only treated it as such, but even gave permission to Dömötör to reside at Kragujevaer, the Serbian Capital. And the Sublime Porte, upon the faith of this calumnious denunciation, without inquiry, without investigation, arrested my countryman, and ordered his confinement at Kutahja, although he was only a traveller, provided with regular passports, recognized as innocent by the Serbian Government, and taken under its protection: it was enough that he was an Hungarian.

There is yet more: in the order which indicted this crowning act of injustice upon Major Dömötör, the phrase which follows is literally to be found. "As the departure of the individuals detained at Kutahja is already decreed, it is ordered that the said Dömötör, who is by chance amongst them, be arrested and detained also."

Is it, then, to inspire us with confidence in our approaching liberation, that these fresh detentions have just been effected?

Behold the consolation which the anniversary of our detention has brought to us!

I most solemnly protest against this act. I appeal from it to the eternal justice of God, and to the judgment of all humanity.

I appeal from it with the more confidence, as this act gives a proof to all foreigners, travellers or residents in Turkey, that their personal safety cannot be guaranteed, and that no one can be sure that in consequence of some denunciation he may not be similarly treated.

I appeal from it yet more, because this act cannot fail to be followed by disastrous consequences, in destroying all confidence in the belief that the rights of nations are respected in Turkey.

I appeal from it besides, because it cannot fail to compromise the dignity of the Serbian Government before its subjects, and to diminish the attachment of Serbia to the Sublime Porte, and that in a moment when the Milosh party, supported by Austria and Russia, is upon the eve of destroying the tranquillity of Serbia, and of proving to Europe that, amongst all the Slavonian provinces of the Ottoman Empire, there is not a single one which is not subject to discontent and to émeutes to the advantage of Russia.

As for myself and my companions in misfortune, I feel bound to declare before God and humanity, that we are reduced to that pitch of despair at which men take counsel only of their honour, regardless of the consequences or of the scandal of collisions which may be provoked, determined to die rather than to submit to a prolongation of their sufferings.

Kutahja, April 13, 1851.

LOUIS KOSSUTH.

## Progress of the People.

### LETTERS TO CHARTISTS.

#### XII. NEWSPAPER ESTIMATES OF CHARTIST CHARACTER.

Any who feel personally interested in the character of Chartism will be concerned at the representations made by so able and influential a writer as "Caustic" in the *Weekly Dispatch* of April, 26th ult. This letter declares, in reference to us, that "ignorance without a mask, cunning, bare, and selfishness undisguised by a sophism, are worse than the specious consistency of Parliamentary nonsense." No doubt that naked ignorance and undisguised knavery indicate a lower order of vice than Parliament is thus said to exhibit, but even this is in our favour, because it shows that we do not *know* it to be vice—for if we did our "cunning" would teach us to garnish it. Those who "disguise" their vices are conscious of them, or they would not seek to hide them. I may remark in passing that very many Chartists look upon Parliament as an assembly of gentlemen entitled to respect, both from their pretensions and their station, although they (the Parliament) may not often comprehend the case of the people or do justice to it,—and is it useful in a public writer so to speak of Parliament to us as to nourish the sentiment which might destroy it when the popular feeling ought to be to respect it, and the popular aim ought to be to correct it and reform it? But who entitled any journal to say of our Delegates to the Convention that they were "cunning" and "selfish" men? On what principle of truth or courtesy are these sentiments imputed to them? It has indeed been the vice of Chartists to impute cunning and selfishness all around them, to the aristocracy, to the middle class, to the Anti-Corn Law League, to the National and Parliamentary Reformers. Many of us have heard it done with sorrow and protested against it with anxiety, and we should be glad of the wiser help of "Caustic" to save us in future from the mistake of overlooking the probable sincerity and honesty of those who differ from us even the most widely. But is this to be done by our critic walking in the same course? Can one failing be corrected by the exhibition of the

same fault by another? All who believe themselves to be much wronged and have not acquired that political discipline whereby wrong is redressed upon dispassionate and intelligent principles, fall into imputation as the thing which feels to them natural and seems to them to be right. This habit, however, which is the error of political infancy, we are fast outgrowing, and the Programme agreed upon at the late Convention contains scarcely a sentence of even inferential imputation. Very few programmes of the better informed classes of politicians can compare with it in this respect.

"Many of our Delegates," says the criticism I am referring to, "have lived some time by inculcating their fellows with their own follies, and their resolutions may be necessary for the continuance of their trade." As this is what the writer believes, all we can say is that he believes wrongly. But why should he believe so? Why in political as in religious advocacy, should men, when they have to guess motives, guess the worst? Why should any one assume that our agitation—the agitation of the poor man—is not as pure, as honest, as sincere, as free from the mere venality of trade as the rich man's, or the middle class man's agitation? "Caustic" says, he "is far from denying that we have no serious aim;" but if our aim is a base or venal one, so much the worse that it is "serious." But accusation does not stop here. The same writer further says, "the Convention was particularly anxious that none of those whom they have *cajoled* shall spit away to anything practical or possible." Are the secrets of all hearts open to "Caustic" that he should feel certain enough of all our intentions to declare that we *cajole* anybody or intend to do it? If he affirmed that "the omission of any one point of the Charter would impair the utility of the remainder, and that, therefore, popular support must be withheld from all franchise measures short of its provisions," we no doubt made a serious mistake, for which we have already suffered and shall have still further to atone. But who shall say that this was not a conscientious error of judgment on the part of the majority of the Convention? for all of them did not agree to it, and some spoke earnestly against it. If every mistaken step in politics is to be put down to *cajolery*, we steep politics in the very dye of vulgar disputation.

No Chartist speech can be pointed to, conceived in the unhappiest mood of disparagement and antagonism, more full of the vice of imputation than the whole letter now in question. Another passage from it runs thus:—"The concoctors of the Programme are *evidently most anxious* that their *trade of agitating* for what they can never get shall not be spoiled by the agreement of their former friends to any probable measure of Reform. They do not want redress by any means; they require the perpetuity of a grievance. They are the lawyers of the less prosperous classes, and would oppose to the death any just arrangement that might end the suit." If that King of Vituperation, Feargus O'Connor, were known to write anonymously, the public would ascribe this passage to him, excepting that the vigorous English, in which it is expressed, is a mark or two above him. If Meagher or Mitchell were returned home, we should take it for some eloquent diatribe of theirs against the Whigs at Dublin Castle, or the middle classes in England who abetted them. Out of all the thirty members to that Convention there were only two persons, Messrs. Jones and Harney, who could accept (being otherwise engaged) an appointment to agitate, and they must have great courage and disinterestedness if they accepted one, seeing how much they would have to do, how much they would be misrepresented, and how poorly they would be paid. It often happens in political contests that what one party considers "redress" another considers slavery. Because A rejects what B calls redress, it does not follow that A therefore "does not want redress." What B might consider to be "a just arrangement," A might hold to be further riveting upon him the fetters from which he wishes to be free. Here is a radical difference of honest opinion, and B would not be warranted in rudely and antagonistically affirming that therefore A "opposes to the death any just arrangement as any venal lawyer would (but even all lawyers are not venal) whatever might put an end to his selfish gains. Yet this is the kind of argument by which our accuser meets us. Nor does he ever relax his allegations. He says, "the adoption of what is best and most useful by a strong class of Parliamentary Reformers, and the prospect of carrying them, are *gall and wormwood*" to us. On the contrary, to all of us who think the measures of their party useful in any degree, the reflection that they may be able to carry them is a gladness. Yet he says, "take all or nothing is our cry, *where we know* that to demand all is to get nothing." If we do know this, what knaves we are! But if we do not know this, nor believe this, as is most true of all who adopt that injudicious cry, what might we not retort to him who, knowing so little of us, writes us down knaves? But we have a deeper lesson to learn. We may see in all this how another may mistake us, and how we may in the same manner mistake

those opposed to us. Here is a gentleman of various orders of talent—of large experience with mankind—of influence and ability, who yet so misapprehends us as to describe us in the most serious language of disparagement a politician can employ. There is no reason to suppose that "Caustic" would in any sense write one word of another party disrespectfully, which he did not believe to be true and deserved. And as we smart under this gratuitous injustice done to us, let any of us, prone to the vice of imputation, take heed that we know that others are hollow and unworthy before we venture to say so.

Of the kind of matter here analyzed, the letter in question is yet more replete. I will cite only one other instance. The question of the adjustment of the National Debt has produced infinite diversity of opinion. One of the most honourable and purest of men amongst us has written that upon it which half the newspaper press have declared to be repudiation—so diverse are opinions on this vexed topic. The Chartists may err in the view they take—that shall be open to the widest controversy—but it is true that their intentions were criminal? No one could have been present at the debates of the Convention on the matter, without hearing how carefully all repudiated any feeling either of violence or dishonesty. Not so says the writer of "Chartist Wisdom"—they "palpably held out a bait to the cheat and thief of every degree, high and low, to seize the opportunity of taking what does not belong to him." And "not knowing what to say as to the Currency, they directed their Executive to say something, of course the more fraudulent the better." To this there need be no reply made. Accusations are principally of two kinds, some are above reply, some below it—and when a critic places himself below you, you are not obliged to go down to him. All one feels inclined to say is, that as our animadverter believes of us so little that is good, and so much that is bad, instead of heading his letter "Chartist Wisdom," he might have conscientiously entitled it—"Chartist Baseness." In saying that the order of allegations noticed are unjust, I do not mean that they are merely so to myself or political friends, and yet may be applicable to some others at that Convention. What I wish to be understood is, that I deny their truth as applicable to any one who composed the assembly. None of the persons there entertained any such notions as are thus charged upon them.

The letter under consideration exclaims in an astonishment nearly allied to irony or reproach, "Marry, they (the Convention) had nothing to act upon, and so were determined to show how they would practise if they might." And why should we not? Does not every new or reviving society declare what it wishes to do before it has the machinery whereby it can do it? How else would it ever get members or means? If we ask for bare rights, the newspapers rejoin, what do you want them for—you do not know what you would do with them if you had them? How can we answer this objection except by taking the course we did in publishing our Programme? Of old, witches, thumb-tied, were thrown into water to see if they would swim. If they swam they were declared guilty and taken out and burnt, but if they sank they were drowned. Innocent or guilty the ordeal of that day ended in death. It would seem that our critics take the same kind of rule to try us by—whether we keep silence or whether we speak we are alike condemned on the ground of informality.

Of the same character is the remark that "the Programme must be fatal to the character of every one who has put his name to it." How so? Those who argued against some of the points most condemned, signed them when passed, and did rightly. They came to reason and to work, and to take the consequences of whatever the majority imposed upon them till the next day of debate comes. And, in every body in which the power of united action exists, the same course is taken. When we did not do thus, the newspapers said we were fatal to each other because we could not act together; and when we do act together they say we are fatal to ourselves. It is plain we cannot please them all, then let us please ourselves in discharging our duty as far as we are able to understand it.

From anything here said let it not be inferred that I deprecate criticism. On the contrary, I value it above all other service which difference of opinion can render us. One strong critic is worth more to us than a hundred weak friends, who always say to us the flattering or smooth-tongued word, and condemn us to perpetual error and mediocrity. There is nothing which "Caustic" could say against the political merit or sense of any of our propositions which would draw any protest from me. But it is a very different thing when our personal integrity is denied. It is not given to any man always to see rightly—but the public have a right to expect that we mean well; and when any one says we are a collection of  *cunning knaves* who *enjoy* the public and make a trade of it, who demand impracticable things knowing them to be impracticable—and who to keep up our trade in venal agitation adopt any dogmas, the more fraudulent the better; we must put in a respectful demurrer against this, or consent to be

consigned to political and moral infamy. In all this I object not to any man finding any possible fault with our want of wisdom—which is no doubt in need of great enlargement. On this ground none is more grateful than myself to the faultfinder. He is the best friend those bent on improvement have. But it is one thing to find faults, and another and very different thing, to make them.

#### REDEMPTION SOCIETY.

The following programme, dated Leeds, May 10th, has been addressed to the members and friends of the Redemption Society, and all who are in favour of Cooperation and Social progress.

The Executive Board of the Redemption Society beg respectfully to inform you that a National Congress of the members and friends of the Society, as well as cooperative societies, and friends of community of property, will be held in the Society's Room, Lambert's Yard, Briggate, Leeds, and adjourn to larger premises if necessary, on Whit-Monday, the 8th day of June, and following days till the business is concluded.

The object of this Congress is to obtain a more extended and united effort in favour of pure community of property, through the medium of the Redemption Society. Amongst the various subjects which are likely to come before the Congress, it will be to your advantage that we make you acquainted with those which are likely to attract most attention.

1. A plan for a great simultaneous national propaganda. As the society has branches or members in many cities and towns in the kingdom, this plan, with due exertion, may be made highly successful! We hope you will immediately call together the members and friends of the society, and make them acquainted with the contents of this circular, that they may be prepared to cooperate in these matters.

2. A plan for the more speedy raising of the funds for the erection of the communal buildings on the society's estate, the plans of which will be laid before Congress.

3. A plan for the immediate raising of capital for the prosecution of the shoe, hat, and other trades. The successful establishment of these trades will benefit the unlocated Members to a greater extent than the amount of their subscriptions, while it will greatly increase the capital of the society, and enable it more rapidly to locate its members.

4. The new law relating to the enrolment of branches.

5. The institution of a propagandist fund.

6. To consider the propriety of appointing a paid secretary (to be supported out of the propagandist fund), who shall conduct the correspondence, communicate with the general press, and lecture.

7. To consider the feasibility of uniting, as far as practicable, all existing cooperative and communistic efforts into one movement.

It is probable that some notice will be taken of a plan of graduated assurance locations.

These are some of the more important matters which are likely to engage the attention of the Congress; and we trust that you will be able to send a delegate from your town or district; and that you will give him full instructions to enter into and decide on all questions brought before the Congress. In reference to the plan of propaganda, we may inform you that it will be necessary to have parties to whom the public may be referred for information, and it is thought desirable to have the most influential that can be obtained. Also, we wish you to furnish your delegate with the addresses of all persons in your neighbourhood likely to cooperate efficiently and promptly in this movement. We wish you also to understand, that it is intended that all members should become active propagandists for a few days. We shall also require persons to speak in public, in rooms, in the open air, or wherever it can be done, during the time of the great simultaneous national propaganda.

It is thought that fourteen days in July will be set apart for this great movement. Touching expenses, we beg to inform you that each district will have to bear the expense of its own delegate; but the society will defray all expenses of room, stationery, printing, &c. In conclusion, we urge you to exert yourself to the utmost in making this movement effective. Call your friends together, and communicate with the Central Board in Leeds, address to Mr. David Green, 166, Briggate, Leeds. In order to make the movement generally known, send paragraphs to all local papers when you can obtain insertion.

By the payment of one pound each more than 3000 families are supplied with a cheap and unadulterated flour. Besides that, this pound each has purchased, and half paid for, a large mill, and wholly paid for fitting it with all the machinery for the supplying of these families. What a pound has done in the above instance it may do in another. If 3000 or 4000 people would pay one pound each to the Redemption Society, we could supply their families with shoes, hats, and it might be something more. This could be done, and the articles supplied at a price which would leave a handsome interest on each pound, and a good profit to the society.

This is another of the ideas which the forthcoming Congress will have to discuss and mature. As the programme of the Conference will be in the hands of most of the friends by this time, we hope no time will be lost, but that preparations will be made for a great and successful Congress. Let all matters to be broached be well prepared, and let the delegates be furnished with ample authority, and let all the delegates be determined to carry out the decision of Congress with vigour. Moneys received up to the week ending May 12 1851: Leeds, £1 3s. 8d.; Heckmondwyke, per J. B. Taytes, 1s. 2d.



## Commercial Affairs.

## MONEY MARKET AND CITY INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY.

Consols fluctuated considerably this week. On Monday they reached at one time 97½; on Tuesday, settling day, they opened at 97½ to 4, declined to 97, and closed at 97 to 97½; on Wednesday and Thursday they remained steady at that rate. Consols yesterday touched 97 and closed at 97½.

The fluctuations this week have been: Consols, 97 to 97½; Bank Stock, 210 to 211; Exchequer Bills, 46s. to 47s. premium.

The Foreign Stocks were flat on Monday, and but little improved during the remainder of the week.

The bargains in the official list comprised—Spanish Five per Cents., 20½ and 21; Passive, 6 and 6½; and the Three per Cents., 30½; Brazilian, at 88½; Danish Five per Cents., 103½ and 103; Peruvian Deferred, 36½, 37½, and 38½; Portuguese Four per Cents., 33, 33½, and 34; for money, and 33½ and 34 for the account; Russian Four-and-a-half per Cents., 100½ and 100; Venezuela, 3 and 3½ for money, and 33½ and 34 for the account; Belgian Four-and-a-half per Cents., 92; and Dutch Two-and-a-half per Cents., 60½ and 61.

## BRITISH FUNDS FOR THE PAST WEEK.

(Closing Prices.)

	Satur.	Mond.	Tues.	Wedn.	Thurs.	Frid.
Bank Stock	210½	210	211	210½	211	211
3 per Ct. Red.	95½	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½
3 p. Ct. Cons. Ann.	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
3 p. Ct. An. 1876.	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
3 p. Ct. Cons. Ac.	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
3 p. Ct. An.	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
New 5 per Ct.	74	74	74	74	74	74
Long Ann. 1860.	74	74	74	74	74	74
Ind. St. 10½ p. Ct.	54	53	54	50	50	50
Ditto Bonds	49	50	50	46	49	48
St. Wills, 1860.	49	50	50	46	49	48
Ditto, 5½ p. Ct.	50	50	50	46	49	48
Ditto, Small	50	50	50	46	49	48

## FOREIGN FUNDS.

(Last Official Quotation during the Week ending Friday Evening.)

Austrian 5 per Cents.	—	Mexican 5 per Ct. Ace.	35½
Belgian 5½ p. Ct.	92	Small	—
Brazilian 5 per Cents.	88½	Neapolitan 5 per Cents.	—
Buenos Ayres 5 p. Cts.	—	Peruvian 4½ per Cents.	—
Calcutta 5 per Cents.	—	Portuguese 5 per Cents.	34½
Danish 5 per Cents.	103	4 per Cts.	32½
Ditto 3½ per Cents.	50½	Annuities	—
4 per Cents.	89½	Russian, 1852, 4½ p. Cts.	100
Exterior Bonds	—	Span. Actives, 5 p. Cts.	100
French 5 p. Ct. Ann. Paris 90-10	—	Passive	5½
3 p. Ct. Ann. Paris 90-10	—	Deferred	—

## CORN EXCHANGE.

MARK-TOWN, Friday, May 16.—A liberal supply of foreign Wheat, Oats, and Barley. A moderate amount of business is doing in all grain at former rates.

At the principal country markets held during the week, prices have been maintained with great firmness, and some slight advance has been established on Spring Corn.

	English.	Irish.	Foreign.
Wheat ..	1570	—	14020
Barley ..	390	—	10770
Oats ..	850	300	27050
Flour ..	2450	—	—

## GRAIN, Mark-lane, May 16.

Wheat, R. New	36s. to 38s.	Maple	31s. to 33s.
Old	36s. to 38s.	White	26s. to 27s.
White	37s. to 40s.	Bollers	27s. to 29s.
Old	37s. to 40s.	Beans, Ticks	26s. to 27s.
Superior New	40s. to 44s.	Old	27s. to 29s.
Eye	24s. to 35s.	Indian Corn	28s. to 30s.
Barley	22s. to 23s.	Oats, Feed	17s. to 18s.
Malt	25s. to 26s.	Fine	18s. to 19s.
Old	25s. to 26s.	Poland	20s. to 21s.
Finest	25s. to 26s.	Fine	21s. to 22s.
Peas, Hog	28s. to 30s.	Potato	19s. to 20s.
		Fine	20s. to 21s.

## FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Tuesday, May 13.

**BANKRUPTCY.**—A. WOODS, Great Yarmouth, money scrivener, to surrender May 21, June 2; solicitors, Messrs. Lawrence and Co., Frederick's-place, Old Jewry; and Messrs. Reynolds and Palmer, Yarmouth; official assignee, Mr. Johnson, Basinghall-street.—J. HETHERINGTON, High Holborn, grocer, May 22, June 2; solicitors, Messrs. Lacey and Co., New Bridge-street, Basinghall-street; official assignee, Mr. Cannan, Birch-lane, Cornhill.—J. HARRIS, Buckingham, bootmaker, May 31, June 24; solicitor, Mr. Rislip, Mecklenburgh-square; official assignee, Mr. Mansfield.—D. MAGRATH, George's-row, City-road, colour manufacturer, May 24, June 2; solicitor, Mr. Condy, Gray's-in-square; official assignee, Mr. Fenwick, Guildhall-chambers, Basinghall-street.—T. H. BUTLER, Lichfield, ironmonger, May 21, June 10; solicitors, Mr. Egginton, Lichfield; and Mr. Smith, Birmingham; official assignee, Mr. Christie, Birmingham.—J. RANISTER, Birmingham, general hardware dealer, May 26, June 23; solicitor, Mr. Smith, Birmingham; official assignee, Mr. Whitmore, Birmingham.—CATHERINE LAWS, Clippelham, Wilshire, innkeeper, May 26, June 23; solicitors, Messrs. Castle and Henderson, Birmingham; official assignee, Mr. Hutton, Bristol.—J. RANISTER, Oldham, spinner, May 31, June 23; solicitor, Mr. Cobbett, Manchester; official assignee, Mr. Lee, Manchester.

Friday, May 16.

**BANKRUPTCY.**—J. CERRITO, Mincing-lane, merchant, to surrender May 27, June 24; solicitors, Messrs. Williams, M'Leod, and Cans, Paper-buildings, Temple; official assignee, Mr. Groom, Abchurch-lane, Lombard-street.—S. GAINES, Brighton, victualler, May 27, June 26; solicitors, Messrs. Richards and Walker, Lincoln's-inn-fields; and Messrs. Bennett and Houseman, Brighton; official assignee, Mr. Groom, Abchurch-lane, Lombard-street.—J. CLARK, Chichester-place, Camberwell, auctioneer, May 27, June 2; solicitors, Messrs. Guy and Reed, Cannon-row, Westminster; official assignee, Mr. Whitmore, Basinghall-street.—A. TARRANT, High Holborn, bookbinder, May 28, June 27; solicitors, Messrs. Kingston and Shepherd, Clifford's-inn; official assignee, Mr. Graham.—W. H. AYLES, Rickmansworth, Hertfordshire, builder, May 30, June 26; solicitors,

Messrs. Abbott, Jenkins, and Abbott, New-inn, Strand; official assignee, Mr. Bell, Coleman-street-buildings, Moorgate-street.—G. DODSON, North, Gloucestershire, painter, June 2, July 1, at the Bristol District Court of Bankruptcy; solicitors, Messrs. Sewell, Fox, and Sewell, Old Broad-street; and Messrs. Whittington and Gribble, Bristol; official assignee, Mr. Miller, Bristol.—C. BOND, Tiverton and Bath, tanner, May 27, June 24, at the Bristol District Court of Bankruptcy; solicitor, Mr. Bevan, Bristol; official assignee, Mr. Acraman, Bristol.—A. YOURLE BARNETT, Horncastle, Lincolnshire, engineer, May 28, at the Leeds District Court of Bankruptcy, held at Kingston-upon-Hull; solicitor, Mr. Dunning, Leeds; official assignee, Mr. Carrick, Hull.—J. HOLDEN, Salford, licensed victualler, June 2 and 23, at the Manchester District Court of Bankruptcy; solicitor, Mr. Taylor, Manchester; official assignee, Mr. Fraser, Manchester.

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

## BIRTHS.

On the 6th of May, at Limerick, the wife of Captain Canning, Fifty-second Regiment, of a son.  
On the 6th, at Canterbury, the wife of Major Cyprian Bridge, Fifty-eighth Regiment, of a daughter.  
On the 7th, at Kinnoull-cottage, Perth, Lady Charles Kerr, of a son.  
On the 9th, at Hamilton-lodge, Upper Kensington-gore, the wife of the Honourable W. E. Fitz-Maurice, of a son.  
On the 11th, at Oxford, the wife of the Reverend Richard Harrington, D.D., Principal of Brasenose College, of a son.  
On the 12th, at Parkhurst, Isle of Wight, the wife of George Hall, Esq., Governor of the Juvenile Reformatory Prison, of a son.

## MARRIAGES.

On the 21st of March, at the Cathedral, Bombay, Captain George Greenville Mait, Third Bombay Light Cavalry, fourth son of the late Sir Charles Warren Mait, Bart., to Miss Mary Marie Fleming Taylor, only child of the late Colonel John Taylor, of the Bombay army.

On the 21st of April, at Havre, John Frederick Minssen, Doctor of Philosophy, Agregé of the University of France, and Professor of the Lyce at Nantes, to Margaret Syms Higgin, second daughter of the late Isaac Higgins, Esq., of London, and Carcassonne Estate, Jamaica.

On the 7th of May, at Harpenden Church, near Hemel-hempham, the Reverend Clement Moody, vicar of Seberham, near Carlisle, to Anne, eldest daughter of the late Reverend Dr. Vansittart, rector of Shoteshbrooke and prebendary of Carlisle.

On the 8th, at All Saints' Church, Fulham, by the Lord Bishop of London, assisted by the Reverend Henry Sullivan, M.A., Henry Hippisley, Esq., of Lamborne-place, Berks, to Elizabeth Mary, eldest daughter of Laurence Sullivan, Esq., Deputy Secretary-at-War.

## DEATHS.

On the 27th of January, on board Her Majesty's ship Meander, at Guaymas, on the coast of South America, from a musket shot, received accidentally at target practice, Granville, the youngest son of the Earl of Ellesmere, in the seventeenth year of his age.

On the 14th of March, at Mezer, East Indies, in the twenty-fourth year of his age, Michael Cusac-Smith, Esq., of the Fourteenth Light Dragoons, the beloved and youngest son of Sir Michael Cusac-Smith, Bart.

On the 10th of April, at Government-house, Halifax, after a short and severe illness, the Hon. Elizabeth Lady Harvey, third daughter of the first Lord Lake, and wife of his Excellency Sir John Harvey, K.C.B. and K.C.H., Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Nova Scotia.

On the 30th, at Malta, Captain Thomas Owen Knox, R.N., commanding Her Majesty's ship Firebrand.

On the 1st of May, at Trinity-square, Southwark, Mrs. Martha Wentworth, aged seventy-seven, the last lineal descendant of Thomas Wentworth Esq. of Stafford, and relict of the late John Wentworth, Esq., barrister-at-law.

On the 6th, at No. 8, Duke-street, St. James's, Major Henry Taylor, of the Hon. E. I. C. Service, late of the Second Madras Cavalry.

## TO PERSONS about to MARRY.—Those about

to marry should obtain my guide, with designs, sent postage free, where they will see that a four-roomed Cottage is comfortably furnished for 25 guineas; a six-roomed House completely and neatly for 470; an eight-roomed House, with many elegances, and substantially, for 1400; a Mansion, of fourteen rooms, furnished with that style of elegance, beauty, and durability, for which the house has obtained so large a share of public patronage, for 350 guineas. A single room or a single article at the same moderate charges. To country residents all goods delivered in any part of the Kingdom carriage free.

At SMITH'S Cabinet, Bedding, and Upholstery Warehouses, 28, Bagnigge-wells-road, next door to Clerkenwell Police Court.

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The whole of the above Works (forming a Library in themselves) will be sent post free on receipt of 48 Postage Stamps. Address, James Booth, Publisher, 14, Hand-court, Holborn, London.

## CHURCH OF ENGLAND SELF-SUPPORTING VILLAGE.—The Annual Meeting of this society will take place at Exeter-hall, on Monday evening, May 26, at Seven o'clock.

## A YOUNG PERSON who has been engaged in

Teaching several years, wishes to reëdify herself as PREPARATORY or ENGLISH GOVERNESS in a Family or School; would not object to take the general superintendence of children. Reference may be made to parties with whom previously engaged.—Address S. M., care of the Editor of the Leader.

## INFANT EDUCATION.

## AN EDUCATIONAL HOME near the Regent's-

park, for children from Three to Seven years of age. Conducted on liberal principles. Terms, £25 per annum—no extras.

For particulars apply to John Chapman, publisher, 142, Strand.

## MR. THACKERAY'S LECTURES on the

ENGLISH HUMORISTS of the EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. Willis's Rooms, King-street, St. James's.—Mr. THACKERAY will deliver a SERIES of SIX LECTURES on the ENGLISH HUMORISTS of the EIGHTEENTH CENTURY; their Lives and Writings, their Friends and Associates. The course will contain notices of Swift, Pope, and Gay, Addison, Steele, and Congreve; Fielding and Hogarth, Smollett, Sterne, and Goldsmith. The First Lecture will be given on Thursday morning, May 22, to be continued each succeeding Thursday, commencing at Three o'clock. Tickets for the Course of Six Lectures, £2 2s. (for which the seats will be numbered and reserved); single tickets, 7s. 6d.; family tickets, to admit four, 21s.; which may be secured at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; Mr. Bams' Royal Library, 1, St. James's-street; Messrs. Chapman and Hall, Piccadilly, and Messrs. Smith and Elder, Cornhill.

## FLOOR CLOTHS.

Best quality, warranted, 2s. 6d. per square yard. Persian and Turkey pattern 2s. 9d. do. Common Floor Cloth ..... 2s. 0d. do.

## INDIA MATTING; COCOA FIBRE MATS and MATTING.

Janneped Folding Screens from 32s. JOWETT, Manufacturer, 552, New Oxford-street.

## GREAT EXHIBITION CENTRAL

AVENUE: an Illustrated Priced-List of Church Furniture contributed by GILBERT J. FRENCH, Bolton, Lancashire. Transmitted free on application.

Parcels delivered in London daily.

## THE QUEEN'S PARASOL, REGISTERED by

THOMAS EVANS and CO., Feb. 19, 1851.

"Upon the highest authority—that is, fair authority—we are enabled to state, that the existing *no plus ultra* is to be found in 'The Queen's Parasol,' which has this week exhibited itself at our office, 'and made a sunshine in that gloomy place.' It is admirable; brilliant, but not gaudy; light, but not fragile; commodious, but not clumsy. It is firm, without obtruding the parasol to become an umbrella; light, without obtruding it to become a wreck."—*The Leader*, April 12, 1851.

To be had of all Drapers and Wholesale Houses; also at the Manufactory, No. 10, WOOD-STREET, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.

## ROYAL VICTORIA FELT CARPETING.

The public attention is particularly directed to this Manufacture. The carpeting combines beauty of design, durability, imperviousness to dust, and economy in price, costing half that of Brussels. It has now been in general use many years, and becomes well established with the trade and the public, and can be purchased at all respectable Carpet Houses in London, and in nearly every Town in the United Kingdom. The PATENT WOOLLEN CLOTH COMPANY, 8, LOVE-LANE, ALDERMANBURY, also manufacture Printed and Embossed Table Covers in the newest designs, Window Curtains, Cloths for Upholsterers, thick Felt for Polishing, &c. &c. Manufactories at Leeds, and Borough-street, London. Wholesale Warehouses, 8, Love-lane, Wood-street, London.

## THE EXHIBITION OF 1851.

## VISITORS' RE-UNION and BUSINESS

ADDRESS OFFICE, 418, West Strand London, (over the Electric Telegraph-office, and opposite Hungerford-street). Established as a general and universal focus for mutual communication and general inquiry.

Messrs. JOHN HAMPDEN and Company, Patentees and General Commissioners for the promotion of British and Foreign Art and Industry, consulting Engineers and Draughtsmen, 418, West Strand, London. Maps, Plans, and Surveys made; Perspective, Plain, or Working Drawings executed with the greatest precision, punctuality, and dispatch. Models, or working machinery of any description, copied on an enlarged or reduced scale, and built to order for home use or exportation.

## LONDON CO-OPERATIVE STORE,

in connection with the Society for Promoting Working Men's Association, 76, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square.

The London Central Co-operative Agency has now completed its arrangements for transacting the wholesale business of the various co-operative stores.

The books of the agency will be open at all times for the inspection of its customers, and thus the best guarantee will be furnished for honest dealing.

Original packages will be sent whenever the order will admit of it, so that the first cost of the goods may be ascertained by inspecting the invoices.

All goods are purchased at the first markets for ready money. Address, Lloyd Jones, Manager, 76, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square.

## A MEETING of the DEPOSITORS of the

LONDON CO-OPERATIVE STORE will be held in the Board-room of the Establishment, 76, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, on Friday the 30th instant, at eight o'clock, p.m., to hear the Second Quarter's Report and the Statements relating to the Embodiment of the LONDON CO-OPERATIVE STORE in a new institution to be called the CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE AGENCY, consisting of a Commercial Firm under Trusteeship.

Commercial Firm—Lechevalier, Woodin, Jones, and Co. Trustees—Edward Vansittart Neale, Esq.; Thomas Hughes, Esq. For the Council, A. L. J. LECHEVALIER, Chairman.

76, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, May 15, 1851.

N. B. In order to make the division of profits for the quarter ending March 24th, the purchase books of Subscribers and Associates are required, and all books not given in by the 24th instant, the bonus will be considered void.

## THE GREAT EXHIBITION.—HINTS TO VISITORS.

Among the tens of thousands who will grace the Industrial Fair, every nation will contribute bright samples of its youth, beauty, and fashion. The frequenters of the hall, the public assembly, and the promenade, will find both personal comfort and attraction promoted by the use of Rowland and Sons' valuable aids; and what better mark of esteem can be offered to friends on their return home, as a memento of the Great Exhibition, than a packet of "Rowlands' Unique Discoveries."

**ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL.**  
For the growth, and for preserving, improving, and beautifying the human hair.

**ROWLANDS' KALYOR.**  
For improving and beautifying the skin and complexion, eradicating all cutaneous eruptions, sunburn, freckles, and discolorations, and for rendering the skin soft, clear, and fair.

**ROWLANDS' ODONTO.**  
Or Pearl Dentifrice, for preserving and beautifying the teeth, strengthening the gums, and for rendering the breath sweet and pure.

Beware of spurious imitations! The only genuine of each bears the name of "ROWLANDS," preceding that of the article on the wrapper or label.

Sold by A. ROWLAND and SONS, 20, Hatton-garden, London; and by Chemists and Perfumers.

## COCOA AND CHOCOLATE.

**TAYLOR BROTHERS'** original and standard Preparations. The merit of combining, with excellence of quality, such moderate prices as brought manufactured Cocoa (previously confined to the wealthy) within the means of all classes, belongs exclusively to Taylor Brothers, now confessedly the most extensive Manufacturers of Cocoa in Europe.

Their invention of the soluble principle, carried out by improved, peculiar, and costly machinery, for power and completeness never before approached, brought prepared Cocoa to a degree of perfection previously unknown, threw the old makers and their antiquated process into the shade, and their rude and coarse productions (charged at enormous prices) comparatively out of use. This led them to imitate Taylor Brothers' peculiar and still exclusive preparations, in outward appearance only; against all such spurious imitations consumers are requested to be upon their guard, lest, by an incautious first trial, they be led into a prejudice against a beverage which eminent medical testimony has proved to be superior to either Tea or Coffee. (Vide Drs. Graham, Hooper, Pereira, and others).

Observe particularly on each packet the name **TAYLOR BROTHERS'**, London, whose great advantage over all other makers arises from the paramount extent of their manufacture—larger experience, greater command of markets, matured judgment in selection, and skill in preparation, enabling Taylor Brothers to offer the following articles, as regards both quality and price, upon unequalled terms, making it with Cocoa, as well as other things, the true interest of purchasers to deal with the first house in the trade.

**TAYLOR BROTHERS' SOLUBLE COCOA.**—The original and only genuine article, highly nutritious, wholesome, palatable, and very economical; and, quality considered, immeasurably cheaper than other makers, which are spurious imitations. The IMPROVED SOLUBLE COCOA, in HEXAGON PACKETS, will be found a still superior article.

**TAYLOR BROTHERS' DIETETIC COCOA.**—their invention and exclusive property. This is a most valuable and useful preparation, in which the redundant oleaginous and grosser parts of the nut are so completely neutralized, and its nutritious, grateful, and valuable properties so fully developed, is an essential article of diet, and strongly recommended by the faculty to invalids, convalescents, and dyspeptics, as most nutritious, easy of digestion, and lubricating to the alimentary canal. Its great success led one or two provincial makers to adopt close imitations of it in the form of package, "trappers," and labels, in order to impose upon consumers.

**TAYLOR BROTHERS' HOMEOPATHIC COCOA.**—This exquisite preparation, combining, in an eminent degree, the pureness, nutriment, and fine aroma of the fresh nut, and prepared under the most able Homeopathic advice, is especially adapted to those under Homeopathic treatment. Taylor Brothers challenge a strict comparison between this and any of the so-called Homeopathic Cocoa offered by makers without the requisite experience or advice.

**TAYLOR BROTHERS' COCOA NIBS.** in packets (the kernels of the choicest Cocoa, selected by Taylor Brothers under peculiar advantages), are purely genuine, and of full, rich, mellow flavour. The quality of this article is rarely equalled.

**TAYLOR BROTHERS' CELEBRATED SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE AND COCOA PASTE.** delicious either as a confection or beverage. Many wretched attempts have been made to imitate these articles.

**TAYLOR BROTHERS' CHOCOLATE POWDER, BROMA, SIR HANS SLOANE'S, CHURCHMAN'S, SPANISH, VANILLA,** and every description of plain and fancy CHOCOLATES, will be found still deserving of their high reputation for pureness, deliciousness, and beneficial properties.

**TAYLOR BROTHERS' PREPARED-PATEY-FLAKE and ROCK COCOA,** unequalled for strength, flavour, and nutriment.

**TAYLOR BROTHERS' genuine preparations, WHICH WILL KEEP GOOD IN ANY CLIMATE,** may be had wholesale at the MILLS, 211, BRICK-LANE, LONDON, and retail from all Tea-dealers, Grocers, and Villains in the Kingdom.

**CAUTION.**—To prevent disappointment, see that the name, "Taylor Brothers," is upon every packet, there being many vile and noxious imitations of the SOLUBLE and DIETETIC COCOAS, calculated to bring Cocoa into disrepute.

## HEALTH WHERE 'TIS SOUGHT.

### HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Cure of a Case of

Weakness and Debility, of Four Years' standing. Extract of a Letter from Mr. William Smith, of No. 3, Little Thomas-street, Gibson-street, Lambeth, dated Dec. 12, 1849.

"To Professor HOLLOWAY,

"SIR,—I beg to inform you that for nearly five years I hardly knew what it was to have a day's health, suffering from extreme weakness and debility, with constant nervous headaches, giddiness, and sickness of the stomach, together with a great depression of spirits. I used to think that nothing could benefit me, as I had been to many medical men, some of whom, after doing all that was in their power, informed me that they considered that I had some spinal complaint beyond the reach of cure, together with a very disordered state of the stomach and liver, making my case so complicated that nothing could be done for me. One day, being unusually ill and in a dejected state, I saw your Pills advertised, and resolved to give them a trial, more perhaps from curiosity than with a hope of being cured, however I soon found myself better by taking them, and so I went on persevering in their use for six months, when I am happy to say they effected a perfect cure.

(Signed) "WILLIAM SMITH,

(frequently called EDWARD).

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 214, Strand (near Temple Bar), London, and by most all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the civilized World, at the following prices—1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. 2s., and 33s. each Box. There is a considerable saving by taking the large size.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients in every Disorder are affixed to each Box.

## OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S

### GENUINE ORIGINAL UNITED STATES'

**SARSAPARILLA.**—In submitting this Sarsaparilla to the People of England, we have been influenced by the same motives which dictated its promulgation in America. This Compound Sarsaparilla of Old Dr. Townsend has nothing in common with preparations bearing the name in England or America. Prepared by one of the noblest American Chemists, having the approbation of a great and respectable body of American Physicians and Druggists, universally adopted by the American People, and forming a compound of all the rarest medicinal roots, seeds, plants, and flowers that grow on American soil, it may truly be called the Great and Good American Remedy. Living, as it were, amid sickness and disease, and studying its multitudinous phases and manifestations in Hospitals, Asylums, and at the bedside of the sick, for more than 40 years, Dr. Townsend was qualified, above all other men, to prepare a medicine which should perform a greater amount of good than any other man now living. When received into the stomach it is digested like the food, and enters into the circulation as the nutrient part of our aliment does.

Its first remedial action is upon the blood, and through that upon every part where it is needed. It is in this way that this medicine supplies the blood with constituents which it needs, and removes that which it does not need. In this way it purifies the blood of excess of bile, acids, and alkalies, of pus, of all foreign and morbid matter, and brings it into a healthy condition. In this way it quickens or moderates the circulation, producing coolness, warmth, or perspiration. In this way it acts on the liver, where it conveys the bile, where it allays inflammation, or relieves congestion, removes obstructions, and cleanses and heals abscesses, dissolves gummy or thickened bile, and excites healthy secretions. In this way, also, is this medicine conducted to the lungs, where it assuages inflammation, allays irritation, relieves cough, promotes expectoration, dissolves tubercles, and heals ulcerations. In like manner it acts on the stomach to neutralize acidity, remove flatulence, debility, heartburn, nausea, restore tone, appetite, &c. In the same way it acts upon the kidneys, on the bowels, on the uterus, the ovaria, and all internal organs, and not less effectually on the glandular and lymphatic system, on the joints, bones, and the skin. It is by cleansing, enriching, and purifying the blood that old Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla effects so many wonderful cures. Physiological science has demonstrated the truth of what is asserted in Holy Writ, that "the Blood is the Life."

Upon this fluid all the tissues of the body depend for their maintenance and repletion. It carries to and maintains vitality in every part by its circulation and omnipresence. It replenishes the wastes of the system, elaborates the food, decomposes the air, and imbues vitality from it; regulates the corporeal temperature, and gives to every solid and fluid its appropriate substance or secretion—earthy and mineral substance, gelatine, marrow, and membrane to the bones—fibrine and muscle, tendons, and ligaments to the muscles—matter to the brain and nervous cells to the lungs—linings to all the cavities; parenchymatous and investing substances to the viscera; coats, coverings, &c., to all the vessels; hair to the head—tars to the fingers and toes; urine to the kidneys; bile to the liver—gastric juice to the stomach; sinovial fluid to the joints—tears to the eyes; saliva to the mouth; moisture to the skin—and every necessary fluid to nourish the tissues of the body. If the blood is impure, it serves it from friction and inflammation. Now, if this important fluid becomes corrupt or diseased, and the secreting organs fail to relieve it of the morbid matter, the whole system feels the shock, and most sooner or later sink under it, unless relieved by the proper remedy. When this virulent matter is thrown to the skin, it shows its disorganizing and virulent influence in a multitude of cutaneous diseases, as salt rheum, scald head, erysipelas, white swelling, scarlet fever, measles, smallpox, chicken or kine pox, superficial ulcers, boils, carbuncles, pruritus or itch, eruptions, blotches, excoriations, and itching, burning sores over the face, forehead, and breast. When thrown upon the cords and joints, rheumatism in all its forms is induced; when upon the kidneys, it produces pain, heat, calculus, diabetes, or strangury, excess or deficiency of urine, white secretion, and all the maladies known to the bladder. When carried to the bones, the morbid matter destroys the animal and earthy substances of these tissues, producing necrosis, i.e., decay or ulceration of the bones. When conveyed to the liver, all forms of hepatic or bilious diseases are produced. When to the lungs, it produces pneumonia, catarrh, asthma, tubercles, cough, expectoration, and final consumption. When to the stomach, the effects are inflammation, indigestion, sick headache, vomiting, loss of tone and appetite, and a fainting, sinking sensation, bringing troubles and disorders of the whole system. When it seizes upon the brain, spinal marrow or nervous system, it brings on the tic douloureux, or neuralgia, chorea, or St. Vitus' dance, hysteria, palsy, epilepsy, insanity, idiocy, and many other distressing ailments both of body and mind. When to the eyes, ophthalmia; to the ears, otitis; to the throat, bronchitis, croup, &c. Thus all the maladies known to the human system are induced by a corrupt state of the blood. With no general remedy on which implicit reliance can be placed as a purifier of the blood, disease and suffering, and consequent want, stalk unchecked and unabated in every land in all the world. If there is arrest of action in any of the viscera, immediately they begin to decay; if any fluid ceases to circulate, or to be changed for fresh, it becomes a mass of corruption, and a malignant enemy to the living fluids and solids. If the blood stagnates it spoils; if the bile does not pass off, and give place to fresh, it rots; if the urine is retained it ruins body and blood. The whole system, every secretion, every function, every fluid depend for their health upon action, circulation, change, giving and receiving—and the moment these cease disease, decay, and death begin.

In thus tracing the causes and manifestations of disease, we see how wonderful and mysterious are the ways of Providence in adapting the relations of cause and effect, of action and reaction, of life and death. All nature abounds with the truth that every active substance has its opposite or corrective. All poisons have their antidotes, and all diseases have their remedies, did we but know them. Upon this principle was Dr. Townsend guided in the discovery of his medicine. Prepared expressly by the old Doctor to act upon the blood, it is calculated to cure a great variety of diseases. Nothing could be better for all diseases of children, as measles, croup, whooping cough, small, chicken, or kine pox; mumps, quinsy, worms, scarlet fever, colds, costiveness, and fevers of all kinds—and, being pleasant to the taste, there can be no difficulty in getting them to take it. It is the very best spring medicine to cleanse the blood, liver, stomach, kidneys, and skin. In female and nervous diseases, this great remedy does marvels in regulating the menses, making the natural, relieving pains, cramps, spasms, fainting, and carrying off all those disturbing and debilitating influences which cause the falling of the womb, leucorrhoea or the whites, scalding, obstruction, or frequent inclinations to pass urine. This superior remedy is a great tonic, gives strength to weak organs, weak nerves, weak stomachs, and debilitated muscles and joints, and enriches the blood, and all the fluids of the body. In coughs, colds, bronchitis, weak or tight chest, palpitation of the heart, and lung consumption, the Old Doctor's Sarsaparilla is without a rival. It is a medicine which is as used by hundreds of thousands—been recommended by numerous most respectable regular physicians to the sick, and as it acts through the blood upon every tissue and fluid of the body; upon every organ, fibre, and nerve; upon every gland and cord, muscle and membrane; upon

all the circulating, digestive, nutritive, and secreting organs—from the head to the feet, from the centre to the skin or the circumference—so it arouses a pure and healthy action throughout the whole economy—cleanses it of morbid matter—strengthens weak organs, throws off burdens and obstructions which load and oppress it, and imparts vitality to every minute part of the whole structure. Its virtue is unsurpassed—its success unequalled—and its praises are echoed from all parts of the land.

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